

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLIV] No 1 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA.

ONLY EIGHT SHOPPING DAYS LEFT

before Christmas, what a rush the next eight days will see. We are ready for the biggest holiday trade we have ever had. Every department replete with new things, and laid out so as to make choosing easy.

DOUBLE COUPONS FOR 3 DAYS

on all goods except cotton staples. MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

350 Christmas Folding Paper Novelties

for decorative purposes, beautiful designs, Flower Baskets, Fruit Baskets, Christmas Bells, and Four Leaf Shamrocks—Come and see them, make pretty gifts. Will fold flat for mailing or packing.....

25c each.

500 Undervests and Drawers.

From the Wyld-Darling stock.
 75c Ladies' vests and drawers 49c.
 50c Ladies' vests and drawers 35c.
 35c and 40c Ladies' vests and drawers 25c.
 15c, 20c, and 25c children's vests 10c, 12c, and 15c
 30c to 40c children's vests 20c.
 25c Ladies' vests and drawers 19c.
 Fine cashmere wool vests and drawers \$1.00 for 76c. \$1.25, 1.50 for \$1.00.

200 pairs Fine Wool Cashmere Hose at 25c pair.

This is a great bargain, regular value 35 and 40c pair, fine wool goods, no seams, full sizes, 25c pair.

\$1.25 Alexandre Kid Gloves for 89c.

100 pairs Alexandre Undressed Kid Gloves, in Blacks, 5½, 6½, 6¾, 7½, 7¾. Colors in the following sizes, 5½, 6½, 6¾, 7½, 7¾. Saturday only, 89c pair.

Special prices in Jackets During December. Double Coupons Saturday.

In addition to lowered prices, we will on Saturday give coupons on all jacket sales. Come while the assortment of sizes is complete.
 2 on'y fur lined jackets left 36, 38 sizes.
 \$18.00 coats for \$12.50.
 2 only fur lined capes, price \$22.50, special \$16.50.
 2 on'y fur lined capes, price \$31.50, special \$25.00.
 Children's jackets all reduced.

Cut prices on Lace Curtains.

Four special bargain lots in lace curtains from the Wyld-Darling stock.
 \$1.25 Nottingham Lace Curtains 3½ yds long for 90c.
 \$1.50 Nottingham Lace Curtains 3½ yds long for \$1.00.
 \$1.75 fine Nottingham Lace Curtains 3½ yds long very fine \$1.25.
 \$2.00 fine Nottingham Lace Curtains 3½ yds long very fine \$1.50.

Fur Neck Pieces.

\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$3.50, \$7.50
 up to \$10.00, the best moneysworth in this district.

500 Men's and Boys Ties.

New goods, a range of styles and colors never better at 55 to 60c, December sale 25c each.

Queen Bess Collars.

Just received first consignment of this swell ladies' collar—also new chiffon and silk stock collars, new belts, new handbags and purses. Ladies' silk ties, boys' windors, new Buster Brown collars. The brightest new things for neckwear, get first showing here.

Cardigan Jackets.

Sweat'ors, top shirts, braces, silk handkerchiefs, mufflers, underwear, all at popular prices.

2500 Handkerchiefs for Xmas trade now in stock.

Fine linen and lawn handkerchiefs with embroidered and lace edges. Hemstitched

\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$7.50 up to \$10.00, the best moneysworth in this district.

Ties.

New goods, a range of styles and colors never better at 55 to 60c, December sale 25c each.

sw. H ladies' collar—also new chiffon and silk stock collars, new belts, new handbags and purses, ladies' silk ties, boys' windors, new Buster Brown collars. The brightest new things for neckwear, get first showing here.

Sweaters, top shirts, braces, silk handkerchiefs, mufflers, underwear, all at popular prices.

2500 Handkerchiefs for Xmas trade now in stock.

Initial and fancy plain hemstitched linen handkerchiefs, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25c all extra value. Fancy border handkerchiefs, 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c. Mourning border handkerchiefs 5c to 35c. White lawn handkerchiefs 3 for 5c, 4 for 10c, 3 for 10c, 6 for 25c, 4 for 25c, 3 for 25c, 20 ft of counter space allotted to the display and sale of handkerchiefs.

Ask for your coupons and see that you get them, one with every 25c purchase—Butterwick Patterns mailed to any address upon receipt of price.

THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,

West Side Market.

W. G. WILSON,

BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc

P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.

OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street, Napane, Ont.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 475,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

ALBERT COLLEGE.

Bellefonte, Ontario.

Business School Founded 1877.

Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters.

\$37.50 pays board, room, tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books and laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time at same rate. Special reduction to ministers, or to two or more entering at the same time from same family or place. A specialist in Book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and specialist in Shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship FREE.

Students may enter at any time.

Address, PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D. Belleville, Ont.

RE-OPENING!

H. B. McCABE wishes to announce to the public in general that he has re-opened his

PAINT SHOP

in Webster & Boyce's Old Stand, where he will be pleased to greet his old customers as well as any new ones who wish any work in his line. All work done promptly and neatly, such as TRIMMING, REPAIRING, and PAINTING.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Consistent with first-class workmanship

A CALL SOLICITED.

WANTED—A POSITION AS CLERK, or in fact any inside position, by a young man, aged 23 years, and of good steady habits. Good references, if required. Information can be left at this office.

50-a-p.

FARM FOR SALE.

The east half of the east half of Lot Number Ten, Third Concession, Township of Richfield, fifty acres more or less. Fifteen acres woodland. Apply to

H. M. DEROUCHE, Solicitor.

46f Napane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

That desirable property situated on the corner Donald and Water Streets, 2 lots, with young orchard, good well, good fences and first-class garden land. Good frame house with cellar.

Apply to E. J. POLLARD,
Office of this Paper.

S. CASEY DENISON,

Will be pleased to have your trade in

Groceries, Provisions,

Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,

Pressed Hay, Etc.

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate a railway Company under the name of the "Georgian Bay and Sudbord Railway Company," with power to construct, operate and maintain from a point on Georgian Bay between Point Severn and Penetanguishene, in a south-easterly direction through the counties of Simcoe, Ontario, Victoria, Peterboro, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac and Lanark, or any of them, to a point of connection with the Ontario and Quebec Railway between Cavanville and Maberly with such powers as are usually given to railway companies incorporated by the Parliament of Canada; and that the said works be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada.

ANDREW T. THOMPSON,
Solicitor for Applicants.

Cayuga, 1st December, 1904.

To the Electors of the Town of Napane.

GENTLEMEN—Upon the solicitations of a number of friends I have decided to run for Councillor. If elected I shall do my best to advance the interests of the town. As my time, is at present, is so fully occupied, I shall not be able to see you all personally, but I hope you will consider this a personal request and give me your vote and influence at the coming election. Wishing you the compliments of the season, I am Yours truly,

A. E. PAUL

A NEW SCHOOL.

Bright, Modern and Up-to-date in every particular. The

Frontenac Business College
COLLEGIATE BUILDING, QUEENS,
KINGSTON, ONT.

In affiliation with the famous Central Business College of Toronto. Thorough work and good results guaranteed. Write for particulars.

W. H. SHAW, T. N. STOCKDALE,

President Principal.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between WILDER JOY and FRANK H. PERRY, doers business as grocers in the town of Napane under the name of the firm of Joy & Perry has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. That all persons indebted to the firm are required to pay the same to Frank H. Perry, at once by whom all debts due by the same firm are to be paid. The said Frank H. Perry will continue the business of Grocer at the old stand formerly occupied by the said firm.

WILDER JOY.
FRANK H. PERRY.

Dated the 12th day of December, A. D. 1904

NOMINATION MEETING

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of Electors of the Township of Richmond will be held in the Town Hall, Selby, on the 26th day of December 1904 between the hours of twelve and one o'clock for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Reeve and four councillors, to represent the said Township of Richmond for the year 1905. If a greater number of candidates are nominated than are required to be elected the Polls will be opened in each of the polling places into which said Township is divided, on Monday the 2nd day of January 1905. Said Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and to remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day and no longer.

ALRAM WINTERS,
Clerk.

Selby, Dec. 13th, 1904.

FRUIT MYSTERIES.

The Banana Is Seedless, Though Nobody Knows Why.

The banana is seedless, or nearly so, and has been for centuries, though nobody knows why. It is propagated by suckers and possibly had no seeds when it was first found in its wild state. The banana is a modified berry. Cutting the fruit through the middle you will sometimes see a few little brown spots, which are the rudimentary seeds. Occasionally the banana does actually produce a few seeds.

The pineapple is seedless, being propagated likewise from suckers and from slips. The eggplant, which is a fruit, botanically speaking, is occasionally seedless. This plant is able to produce developed fruit whether the blossom is fertilized or not. Horticulturists are endeavoring at the same time to rid fruit plants of thorns. Some oranges and lemons are very thorny—for example, the high priced King orange, which is the best of the mandarins. The first trees were brought to the United States from Cochin China. In Florida its thorniness has been reduced by selecting buds from the branches with the fewest thorns. Thorns are objectionable because they puncture the oranges and lemons when the branches are blown about by the wind. Efforts are being made to get rid of the thorns on raspberry and blackberry plants simply for convenience in picking the fruit. The thorns are meant by nature to protect the plant from animals. Cultivators select those plants which happen to be thornless or nearly so.

Frontenac Business College
COLLEGIATE BUILDING, QUEENS,
KINGSTON, ONT.

In affiliation with the famous Central Business College of Toronto. Thorough work and good results guaranteed. Write for particulars.

W. H. SHAW, T. N. STOCKDALE,

President Principal.

SAMPLES OF CHOICE GRAIN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF SEED.

To the Editor of The Express.

DEAR SIR—By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmer for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops recently had at the branch Experimental Farm at Indian Head in the North-west Territories. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn and potatoes. The quantity of oats to be sent this year will be 4 lb. and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian Corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs. as heretofore. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:—

OATS.—Banner, Wide Awake, Improved Lagovo, Waverly, Goldfiner, Abundance and Thousand Dollar.

WHEAT.—Preston, Red Fife, Percy, Stanley, Huan, Huron, Laurel and White Fife.

BARLEY.—Six-rowed.—Mensury, Odessa, Mansfield, Claude and Royal Two-rowed.—Sidney, Invincible, Standwell and Canadian Thorpe.

POTATO.—Carmen No. 1, Early White Prize, Canadian Beauty, Uncle Sam's American Wonder, Bovée, Early Ande, and Late Puritan.

Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 1st of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, with a second sort as an alternative, and should the available stock of both these varieties be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent instead. Those applying for Indian Corn or potatoes will please bear in mind that the corn is not available for distribution until March or April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed from here until danger from frost in transit is over.

WM. SAUNDER,
Director Experimental Farms
Ottawa

Pardonable Ignorance.

A young American woman, an author, while seeing Rome for the first time was anxious to include a visit to the tomb of Caesar. Meeting a citizen on the street she inquired, in her best Italian, the location of the tomb. The man looked greatly embarrassed. "I am desolated, signorina," he apologized, speaking in excellent English. "I do not know. Caesar has been dead so long."

Sorry He Spoke.

Boarder (warmly)—Oh, I know every one of the tricks of your trade. Do you think I have lived in boarding houses twenty years for nothing? Landlady (frigidly)—I shouldn't be at all surprised.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1904

ARDEN.

The children of the Sunday and public schools, are getting ready for a Christmas tree entertainment to be held in the town hall on the Friday evening before Christmas.

J. Minor Williams, has built a new blacksmith shop, near the Royal Hotel.

George R. Monds has returned from a trip to Toronto.

W. W. Pringle and family, have moved into the house on Klondyke Hill.

Harvey Green, wife and family, who left this township, with several other families, last spring for the west, have returned. They got back to Arden last week.

A meeting to nominate a county councilor, will be held in Brown's Hall this week.

Call and see our beautiful china in Limoges, Old Greek a beautiful new ware, Wegwood in new shades never seen before here, black and decorated black.

F. CHINNECK'S, JEWELRY STORE.

DESMOND.

Mrs. J. W. Bell spent a few days last week at her daughter's, Mrs. R. Paul, Newburgh.

No choir for the past two Sundays on the absence of the organist, Miss Edith Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart and Richard Switzer spent Saturday in Kingston.

Frank Switzer accidentally got his hand cut badly while chopping in the woods.

Robert Millsap took to himself a bride on Wednesday of last week.

Miss Blanche Wilson, who has been ill is recovering.

No service here next Sunday, as Enterprise has their anniversary services that day.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Morley Huffman, at Capt A. M. Bell's; Miss Irvine, at L. B. Switzer's; Mr. and Mrs. J. Youmans and Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackson, at A. P. Bell's, Belle Hille; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart and Misses Eva and Marion and Roy Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Henderson and daughter Jessie spent Monday evening at A. P. Bell's; Miss Thistlewhite, of Centreville, at J. N. Switzer's.

Miss Eliza McDonald has given up the dressmaking trade on account of her eyes.

A concert will be given in the school house by our teacher in the afternoon of the last day of school.

Miss Maggie Price has resigned the school here and has a position as teacher in Enterprise school, with larger salary. She has been not only one of the best teachers ever in this school, but she will be missed socially.

Nickle plated trays, assorted patterns, Cuspidores, Towel Bars, Bread trays, Teapots, all the new styles. BOYLE & SON

COUNTY COURT.

County Court and general sessions of the Peace were held at the Court House, Napanee, on Monday, and Tuesday, His Honor Judge Madden presiding.

GRAND JURY PRESENT.

To His Honor JUDGE MADDEN, PRESIDING JUDGE AT THE GENERAL SESSION OF THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

May it please your honor the grand jurors beg leave to congratulate your honor on your apparent good health, and hope that you may long continue to enjoy the same and to give the county the benefit of your wisdom and experience.

We also congratulate the people of this county on the apparent absence of crime in their midst.

We have carefully examined the goal and premises and find it clean and in good order.

We found therein two persons, one a pauper and the other awaiting his preliminary examination, before the Police Magistrate.

We thank your honor for your very valuable address to us and for your masterly exposition of the legislation that has been enacted since you last addressed us. All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. H. SPENCER, foreman.

Dated at the Court House this 11th day of December, 1904.

GRAND JURY.

C. P. Allen, Adolphustown.
Overton Ball, Bath.
P. J. Bell, Camden.
J. B. Hamm, N. Fredericksburgh.
John Killorin, Camden
Adolph John, Denbigh.
Henry Martin, Richmond.
John Milling, S. Fredericksburgh.
Wm. Wilson, Ernestown.
P. Powers, Shefield.
Flint Reid, Ernestown.
R. Okey, Kiladar.
C. H. Spencer, Richmond.

PETIT JURY.

Joseph Amey, Richard Barrett,
Wm. Beausoleil Wm. Beun,
Octave Broche, Wm. Carr,
Cornelius Clancy, Thos. Cee,
John Dillon, Jas. Evans,
Gibson Hawley, J. J. Horner,
Melvins Keech, Thos. Lewis,
C. H. Mellow, Adam Minchin,
James Murphy, Wm. McCabe,
Daniel McCarten, James McGaughy,

THE BEST.....

OYSTERS

AT—

J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

HIS STAND.

The following is an extract from an address of Mr. Madole at his nomination on the question of Bonuses, and gives no uncertain sound on the question.

"On the question of Bonuses to Railways in old Ontario, I am distinctly opposed. The time has come when no more grants of this kind should be made, and if elected, I shall oppose by vote and by argument any such grants, should New Ontario require further railway communication, as no doubt it will, I shall be pleased to support a measure of building the road by the government and owning it, and, if need be, of leasing to be operated. I believe this policy to be the best in the

A FEW GOOD LINES.

There's a man in our town called T. G.
Who aspires to be called M. P. F.
When the votes are all counted
We'll find he's not wanted
For the people know he is N. G.
There's another man called M. S.
Who has always been shown a success,
He is the man we want to
Send up to Toronto,
Will I give him my vote, "Well I guess".

PERSONALS

Miss Annie Martin was in Newburgh on Wednesday evening.

Mr Stacey Vanalstine returned on Friday after spending a few weeks at Kingston Mills.

Mr J C Hardy was in Belleville on Wednesday.

Misses Eliza and Nora Armstrong left on Wednesday to spend the winter in New York.

Mr D R Purdy has fully recovered from his recent attack of fever and has resumed his position as G T L freight clerk.

Mr Alex Dennison Selby was a caller at our offices on Tuesday.

Mr and Mrs Cornelius Clancy were guests of Mr and Mrs Jno Coates, a few days this week.

Misses Cora Madden and Carrie Williams were in Newburgh a couple of days this week.

Mr Johnston London Ont is the new cutter with Mr J. L. Boyes succeeding Mr Sackma who has left for Toronto.

Mr Stephen Gibson was in Ottawa a few days last week.

Mr and Mrs Thomas Caton of Thorpe were in Napanee on Friday.

Mr Alex Henry of Toronto spent Sunday with friends in town.

Mrs Robt Baxter of Watertown was calling on friends in Napanee on Saturday.

Ontario House Dissolved.

Election January 25th.

The Ontario Legislative Assembly is dissolved. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has assented to dissolution and signed the necessary papers. The election for the House will take place on Wednesday, January 22d, and the nominations one week earlier, January 18th.

NEWBURGH

Beecher's Uncle Tom's Cabin company held the boards at Finkle's Opera House on Saturday evening. There was a good house, but the work was away below par.



NEWBURGH

Beecher's Uncle Tom's Cabin company held the boards at Flukle's Opera House on Saturday evening. There was a good house, but the work was away below par. Years ago George Burroughs gave an excellent interpretation of that famous play here, but the company that had it in hands Saturday evening did not please the crowd. The scenery was not typical of the place represented, and but for the fact that Marks was a little better than the rest, the evening would have been a failure. Marks was a pretty fair actor and caused much amusement, but the rest of the cast read no life into their lines. The boys in the gallery were not slow in expressing their displeasure.

The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. John's church met at the home of Mrs. G. A. Aylesworth on Wednesday evening of last week and presented Miss Brewster with an address and purse. Miss Brewster, who is leaving for Toronto, has been a faithful worker in St. John's church and it is pleasing to note that those with whom she has been associated have appreciated her services.

The Methodist S.S. is practising for its annual Christmas tree on Christmas eve.

Miss Grace Dougan is taking Miss Eva Shorey's duties in Bethel public school while Miss Shorey is attending model

The public library is about to be moved from its present place. For some weeks past the directors have been trying to solve the problem of the library's maintenance. It is known fact that the directors have had to work hard to keep it open as the general public have not given it the support they should. The directors have been working on a plan to lift the library to a firm financial basis, and we have reason to believe they have succeeded. We understand that the building, the library is at present occupying, is no longer available. It seems too bad that such an excellent public institution should be so poorly patronized. We have reason to believe, however, that a better day is dawning for it. We sincerely hope it may come soon.

Mrs. Heriball returned on Saturday, after a two weeks visit at her home in Ogdensburg.

Miss Eva Shorey has been appointed assistant of Tamworth public school.

Mrs. D. E. Rose, Tamworth, spent a few days this week with her sister, Mrs. J. H. Chant.

Stanley Hammel has returned after spending the summer in the west.

James Watson has returned home after spending the summer with his brother in North Bay, Ont.

The Christmas rush has begun and every day we see signs of holiday trade in the stores.

We understand that Miss Francis Welbanks has been appointed as teacher in a school on Amber Island.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Nesbitt, Miss Pearl Miss Ruth Lampkin, Miss Annie M. Sutton and F. G. Millar attended the model school "at home" in Napanee on Thursday evening of last week.

A full line of Christmas candies, nuts, oranges, bananas, and layer raisins 18c lb. at GREY LION GROCERY.

LAPUM'S WEST.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Bush, have moved from here to Thompson's Mill, where they intend to reside in the future. Sorry to have you leave us Cyrus.

Miss H. Hogboom, of Smithville, N. Y. arrived here on Thursday to spend the winter visiting her sisters, Mrs. Martha, and Mrs. Ham.

Mrs. F. Brown spent Friday visiting her parents near Camden East.

Mary Brown is staying at Mr. G. Simons, Wilton, for the past two weeks.

Henry Bush is spending a couple of weeks visiting his brother Benjamin at Stirling, Ont.

J. Irish, of Yarker has started moving on his farm here where he intends residing after March 1st.

Clean your teeth with WALLACE'S Carbolic Tooth Powder—Dentists use it themselves.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Signature of *Castor Fitch*



HON. GEO. W. ROSS

PREMIER OF ONTARIO,

will address a Public Meeting of the Electors of

Lennox in the OPERA HOUSE, NAPANEE, on

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 20th,

at 8 o'clock.

Daniel McKim, Joseph Wilson,
J. J. Neville, Wilson O'Neil,
Geo. W. Perry, Matthew Rodgers,
John H. Ruttag, C. F. Scott,
Ed. Scott, Jr., Geo. Sharpe,
Bernard Stevenson, Alfred A. Sutton,
Fred H. Vrooman, Geo. Wagar,
Chas. Williams, Caniff Young.

The only case tried was that of John Hardy on a charge of false pretences in hiring a rig from Messrs. Potter & Blanchard. The Jury were out but a few minutes and returned a verdict of not guilty. On the second charge after the Jury was sworn the Judge directed them to bring in a verdict of not guilty also.

H. M. Deroche, K.C. for the crown, John English for deft., Hardy.

An appeal from P. M. Aylesworth's decision of Murphy vs Murphy for adulterating milk was adjourned to Judges Chambers on Feb. 10th.

H. M. Deroche for Appellant, W. S. Herrington for Respondent.

BARRATT.

Mr. Editor, not seeing any thing in your valuable paper, from this place, for sometime I thought I would send a few items.

Rev. C. W. DeBilf preached a very impressive sermon on Sunday morning from the text: "Who is on the Lord's side?" Ex 32: 26.

Mr. D. Hartin cut his foot, on Friday of last week.

Mr. George Richmond has purchased a new organ, from Mr. R. B. Allen.

Mr. Joseph Lahey has moved into his new dwelling.

Mr. Jonas Sweet has taken possession of his new farm, which he has purchased from Mr. Ed. Thompson.

Misses Alice and Mabel English, Empay Hill, have been spending a few days with friends here.

School is closed for a couple of days this week, as Miss Ella McCaul is attending Model exams.

Mr. Schuyler French has returned home from the west. Glad to see you back, Schuyler.

Messrs. Geo. Richmond and Chas. Anderson conducted service at Westplain on Sunday.

We hope to see the attendance at prayer meeting much larger next week.

Quite a number from this neighborhood went to town on Saturday.

A little girl has come to stay at Mr. W. Fairbank's; also one at Mr. D. French's.

3 packages Diamond, Turkish, Standard or Rexall Dyes for 25c at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Try The Plaza Barber Shop for first class up to date work. We want your custom and will do your work to please you The Plaza. A. WILLIS.

interests of the Province and will conduct the best results, and will prove to be a satisfactory solution of this much vexed question. Being interested in farming interests I conclude this policy will meet the sanction of the farming community, whose interests, in common with others, should receive the careful consideration of representatives to the Ontario Legislature, they being the great producers of our Province, and any measure in the interests of this great body, if elected, shall receive my hearty support."

Coal oil, American 25c and Canadian 20c, kept in clean tanks at

GREY LION STORES.

Some beautiful china just in, as well as a grand range of choice wear now ready for inspection for Xmas gifts.

F. CHINNECK'S.
The store of quality.

Get it at WALLACE'S. (The Red Cross Drug Store) then it's Good.

Sackman who has left for Toronto.

Mr. Stephen Gibson was in Ottawa a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Caton of Thorpe were in Napanee on Friday.

Mr. Alex Henry of Toronto spent Sunday with friends in town.

Mrs. Robt Baxter of Watertown was calling on friends in Napanee on Saturday.

Mrs. E. J. Hampson, Watertown who has been the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kimmerly, left this week for New Jersey.

Mr. John Neville, of Erinsville, was in town Wednesday and was a caller at this office.

Miss Minnie Keith, Deeronto, spent Sunday the guest of Miss Ada Stevens.

Mr. F. S. Montgomery, Frankville, was in town Wednesday.

Mr. Walter B. Vanalstine arrived home last week from the Northwest to spend a few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Vanalstine.

Miss Carrie Cameron left this week for Winnipeg where she expects to reside.

Mrs. James Rose left for Deloraine, Man., after spending a couple of months with her sister, Mrs. George Shorey, and attending her mother, the late Mrs. J. N. McLean, in her last illness.

BIRTHS.

HAYES—At Napanee on Thursday December 15th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hayes, a son.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—CLANCY—On Monday December 12th 1904 by Rev J. R. Real at the Western Methodist parsonage Mr. John A. Smith of Deseronto to Mrs. Maud Clancy of Napanee.

DEATHS.

BELL—At Morven, on Tuesday, December 13th, 1904 Mrs. Wm. E. Bell, aged 83 years and 6 months.

WISKIN—At Kingston December 12th, 1904, Frederick Joseph Wiskin formerly of Napanee aged 40 years and 4 months.

Handy to Have Around.

"You don't mind my leaving so many of these bills, do you?" said the collector, with a touch of sarcasm.

"No, indeed," replied the woman in the door. "We rather like it. The children do their examples on the backs of them."

A man never learns how to make his own coffee when he lives at home and his mother has headache, but after he marries he learns.—Atchison Globe.

Prunes, Dates, Figs, Nectarines, Peaches and Apricots, all fresh at

WALES' GREY LION GROCERY.

A Stylish
Street Boot.

SEE
THAT THIS
Queen
TRADE MARK
IS BRADE
ON EVERY
SHOE.

Kids Kid, Patent Tip,
Waxed Sole, Extension
Edge, Medium Heel.

Exact Reproduction of Old Style Shoe.

Stylish Slippers,
15c. to \$1.50.

Felt Boots at
Purse-Pleasing Prices

Rubber Sale Saturday

Not Punched or 2nd
Quality, but the Best
A-1 Goods.

LONG RUBBER BOOTS REDUCED TO \$3.50.

The Famous K. K. only \$4.00.

WILSON & BRO.,

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

Henson shook his head uneasily.

"The young lady persisted in taking me for a burglar," he groaned.

"And why not?" Christabel demanded.

"I was just going to bed when I heard voices in the fore-court below and footsteps creeping along.

I came into the corridor with my revolver. Presently one of the men climbed up the ivy and got into the corridor. I covered him with my revolver and fairly drove him into a bedroom and locked him in."

"So you killed with both barrels?" Littimer cried, with infinite enjoyment.

"Then the other one came. He came to steal the Rembrandt."

"Nothing of the kind," the wretched Henson cried. "I came to give you a lesson, Lord Littimer. My idea was to get in through the window, steal the Rembrandt, and, when you had missed it, confess the whole story. My character is safe."

"Giddy," Littimer said, reproachfully. "You are so young, so boyish, so buoyant, Reginald. What would your future constituents have said had they seen you creeping up the ivy? They are a grave people who take themselves seriously. Egad, this would be a lovely story for one of those prying society papers. 'The Philanthropist and the Picture.' I've a good mind to send it to the Press myself."

Littimer sat down and laughed with pure enjoyment.

"And where is the other partner?" he asked, presently.

Christabel seemed to hesitate for a moment, her sense of humor of the situation had departed. Her hand shook as she turned the key in the door.

"I am afraid you are going to have a rather unpleasant surprise," Henson said.

Littimer glanced keenly at the speaker. All the laughter died out of his eyes; his face grew set and stern as Frank Littimer emerged into the light.

"And what are you doing here?" he asked, hoarsely. "What do you expect to gain by taking part in a fool's trick like this? Did I not tell you never to show your face here again?"

The young man said nothing. He stood there looking down, dogged, quiet, like one tongue-tied. Littimer thundered out his question again.

He crossed over, laying his hands on his son's shoulders and shaking him as a terrier might shake a rat.

"Did you come for anything?" he demanded. "Did you expect any mercy from—"

Frank Littimer shook off his grasp gently. He looked up for the first time.

"I expected nothing," he said, "I did not come of my own free will. I am silent now for the sake of myself and others. But the time may come—God knows it has been long delayed. For the present, I am bound in honor to hold my tongue."

He flashed one little glance at Henson, a long, angry glance. Littimer looked from one to the other in hesitation for a moment. The hard lines between his brows softened.

"Perhaps I am wrong," he muttered. "Perhaps there has been a mistake somewhere. And if ever I find out I have—pshaw, I am talking like a sentimental schoolgirl."

trayed he could turn the matter aside as a joke and trust to his native wit later on. If he had obtained the picture by stealth he would have discreetly disappeared covering his tracks as he retreated.

Still, it had all fallen out very fortunately. Henson had been made to look ridiculous; he had been forced to admit that he was giving Littimer lesson over the Rembrandt, and though the thing appeared innocent enough on the surface, Chris was sanguine later on that she could bring this up in evidence against him.

"So far so good," she told herself. "Watch, watch, watch, and act when the time comes. But it was hard to meet Frank to-night and be able to say nothing. And how abjectly miserable he looked!

Well, let us hope that the good time is coming."

Chris was up betimes in the morning and out on the terrace. She felt no further uneasiness on the score of the disguise now. Henson was certain to be inquisitive, it was part of his nature, but he was not going to learn anything. Chris smiled as she saw Henson lumbering towards her. He seemed all the better for his night's rest.

"The rose blooms early here," he said gallantly. "Let me express the hope that you have quite forgiven me for the fright I gave you last night."

"I guess I don't recollect the fright," Chris drawled. "And if there was any fright I calculate it was on the other side. And how are you this morning? You look as if you had been in the wars. Got some trouble with your throat, or what?"

"A slight operation," Henson said airily. "I have been speaking too much in public lately and a little something had to be removed. I am much better."

The ready lie tripped off his tongue. Chris smiled slightly.

"Do you know, you remind me very much of somebody," he went on. "And yet I don't know why, because you are quite different. Lord Littimer tells me you are an American."

"The Stars and Stripes," Chris laughed. "I guess our nation is the first on earth. Now, if you happen to know anything about Boston—"

"I never was in Boston in my life," Henson replied hastily. The name seemed to render him uneasy. "Have you been in England very long?"

Chris replied that she was enjoying England for the first time. But she was not there to answer questions her role was to ask them. But she was dealing with a past-master in the art of gleaning information, and Henson was getting on her nerves.

She gave a little cry of pleasure as a magnificent specimen of a bloodhound came trotting down the terrace and paused in friendly fashion before her.

"What a lovely dog," she exclaimed. "Do you like dogs, Mr. Henson?"

She looked up beamingly into his face as she spoke; she saw the heavy features darken and the eyes grow small with anger.

"I loathe them, and they loathe me," Henson growled. "Look at him!"

He pointed to the dog, who showed his teeth with an angry growl.

Miss Dillon's Doubts

Miss Dillon watched them from the drawing-room window. They had finished their set of tennis and were seated, cooling themselves, on the garden-seat.

His straw hat was tilted back, revealing iron-grey hair about the brows, and plain, rugged features, strongly marked by experience. Her hat had been thrown aside; the youthful, golden hair and pretty, but characterless features stood out in strong contrast to his. The watcher sighed.

He was Miss Dillon's old and trusted friend, Roland Mathwaite; she was her niece, Enid Nevill. Mathwaite would never see thirty-eight again; the girl had only six months ago emerged from her teens. Marriages with that disparity in years and between such opposing temperaments are not always the happiest ones. So Miss Dillon sighed.

Next moment she corrected herself with a little pat for her foolishness, and feverishly resumed her sitting. As usual her imagination was running away with her.

Only a romantic old maid could possibly see anything loverlike in their relations. Roland was studying Enid as a man vividly interested in human nature—its allowances as well as its drawbacks—studies some bright-winged butterfly that fits into his track.

It could never be supposed for an instant that one who had seen life and had hewn out of difficult circumstances a character standing foursquare to all the winds of Heaven, would marry a girl, frivolous as a fairy, unstable as a weather-vane, without one of the high mental interests that engrossed him.

So Miss Dillon rated herself for her folly.

The next minute she looked up. The knitting-needles collapsed in her lap.

Without apparent cause the couple on the garden-seat had drawn much closer together. Roland had bored with the handle of his racquet quite a big hole in the turf—and a man only does that when he is either angry or about to make love.

Enid, too, had lost her careless attitude, and was studying with attention—far more diligent and persistent attention than she ever bestowed on any one thing—the excavation which he was unconsciously making. Unless they suspected the existence of hidden treasure—no, it was impossible.

Although there was little danger of her being seen from below, Miss Dillon drew the window-curtain rather more in front of her.

A few more stitches, but it was no good; Miss Dillon simply had to look again. And this time she sharply drew in her breath.

Roland had lost interest in the hole and, looking full at Enid, was earnestly addressing her. She glanced up at him, and then, apparently half-frightened by his earnest manner, loosed away again. There was no shadow of a doubt now; Roland was proposing.

Had Miss Dillon followed her natural instinct, she would have tapped at the window, and thus interrupted these foolish proceedings.

As it was, she summoned all her will-power to make Enid give a flippanc, evasive answer, which would allow Roland time and opportunity to recover from his fit of temporary madness.

But, alas, for the limits of the human will! Enid, looking as serious as she had ever looked in her life,

inmost feelings, and here her agitation had brought about this clumsy repetition. She felt herself trembling beneath his gaze, more penetrative than ever now. If only he would go and leave her quietly to herself!

But Roland had no such intention. He crossed his legs like a man relieved in mind, and with a smile put his hand on Miss Dillon's.

"You've been torturing yourself with vain fears, Sophy. This won't separate us?"

Pride asserted itself in the lift of her head.

"Oh, but I shouldn't think of being with you two; then I should travel. Enid has another sister who could go with me. I've not visited Italy yet. Rome must be a wonderfully interesting place."

Butterfly she realised her poor his-trionic abilities. Her pathetic, quavering little voice was carrying no conviction with it. How could she convince another when she was unconvinced herself? If only he would have mercy and leave her!

"Sophy! You've rather misunderstood what Enid and I were saying to one another."

She threw him a look which said "Impossible!"

"We were discussing you. I was asking Enid how she would feel—if, surely you can guess now!"

She returned blankly his eager gaze. In her agitation there did not dawn upon her the reason for his parted lips, outspoken eyes, irresistible surrender of his whole soul through his face.

"If I took you away from her, Sophy?"

"From her? How? Why?"

Perhaps Miss Dillon's denseness was all for the best, since it caused him to abandon restraint.

"To be my wife. A slowly growing love is usually the best; mine has been that. I know your feelings. When you said just now—and repeated—that you would get accustomed to seeing Enid and myself together—oh, it was as though you were ringing your own death-knell."

She shivered and crept into his arms. Revulsion of feeling had arrested all power of speech. Presently she breathed:

"It was a shocking lie. But Enid, Roland? She didn't seem to mind?"

"Rather the reverse! It appears that is spite of all you did to prevent it, she has arranged matters with Roger Monro. I promised to make it all right with you."

The knowledge of possession was too much for Miss Dillon. She looked out at the radiant sunshine—ten thousand times more radiant now than five minutes before—which had brought summer to the world; then back into the face of her middle-aged yet boyish lover who had brought summer to her heart—and said with a sense of not wholly unselfish satisfaction:

"I'm so glad, Roland, it wasn't Enid. You really would not have been at all suited to one another." —Pearson's Weekly.

WHAT RAINFALL MEANS.

Calculations Based on Amount That Falls in Thames Valley.

The alarming floods which occurred in the Thames valley last year, the period of record rain, have been occupying the attention of the Thames Conservancy, which has collected some remarkable figures concerning rainfall and floods, says an English paper.

A perusal of these statistics makes the reader wonder, not that floods occur, but that the whole country is not in a perpetual state of deluge. There are 3,612 square miles included in the basin of the Thames above Teddington, and one inch of rainfall, not a rare thing in England, deposits in this land cup 55,350 million gallons of water.

Now, this amount of water would make more than one river Thames. To be exact, it represents the contents of a river 670 miles long, 250

He flashed one little glance at Henson, a long, angry glance. Littimer looked from one to the other in hesitation for a moment. The hard lines between his brows softened.

"Perhaps I am wrong," he muttered. "Perhaps there has been a mistake somewhere. And if ever I find out I have—pshaw, I am talking like a sentimental schoolgirl. Have I not had evidence strong as proof of Holy Writ that—Get out of my sight, your presence angers me. Go, and never let me see you again. Reginald, you were a fool to bring that boy here to-night. See him off the premises and fasten the door again."

"Surely," Christabel interferred, "surely at this time of the night—"

"You should be in bed," Littimer said, tartly. "My dear young lady, if you and I are to remain friends I must ask you to mind your own business. It is a dreadfully difficult thing for a woman to do, but you must try. You understand?"

Christabel was evidently putting a strong constraint on her tongue, for she merely bowed and said nothing. She had her own good reasons for the diplomacy of silence. Henson and Frank Littimer were disappearing in the direction of the staircase.

"I say nothing," Christabel said. "But at the same time I don't fancy I shall care very much for your distinguished friend Reginald Henson."

Littimer smiled. All his good humor seemed to have returned to him. Only the dark lines under his eyes were more accentuated.

"A slimy, fawning hound," he whispered. "A mean fellow. And the best of it is that he imagines that I hold the highest regard for him. Good-night."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

A little later, and Christabel sat before her looking-glass with her lovely hair about her shoulders. The glasses were gone and her magnificently eyes gleamed and sparkled.

"Good night's work," she said to her smiling reflection. "Now the danger is passed and now that I am away from that dreadful house I feel a different being. Strange what a difference a few hours has made! And I really need my disguise—even at this moment I believe that Enid would not recognize me. She will be pleased to know that her telegram came in so usefully. Well, here I am, and I don't fancy that anybody will recognize Christabel Lee and Chris Henson for one and the same person."

She sat there brushing her hair and letting her thoughts drift along idly over the events of the evening. Reginald Henson would have felt less easy in his mind had he known what those thoughts were. Up to now that oily scoundrel hugged himself with the delusion that nobody besides Frank Littimer and himself knew that the second copy of "The Crimson Blind" had passed into Bell's possession.

But Chris was quite aware of the fact. And Chris as Chris was supposed by Henson to be dead and buried, and was, therefore, in a position to play her cards as she pleased. Up to now it seemed to her that she had played them very well indeed. A cipher telegram from Longden had warned her that Henson was coming there, had given her more than a passing hint what Henson required, and her native wit had told her why Henson was after the Rembrandt.

Precisely why he wanted the picture she had not discovered yet. But she knew that she would before long. And she knew also that Henson would try to obtain the print without making his presence at Littimer Castle obvious. He was bringing Frank Littimer along, and was therefore going to use the younger man in some cunning way.

That Henson would try and get into the castle surreptitiously Chris had felt from the first. Once he did so the rest would be easy, as he knew exactly where to lay his hand on the picture. Therefore he could have no better time than the dead of night. If his presence were be-

son?"

She looked up beamingly into his face as she spoke; she saw the heavy features darken and the eyes grow small with anger.

"I loathe them, and they loathe me," Henson growled. "Look at him!"

He pointed to the dog, who showed his teeth with an angry growl. And yet the great sleek head lay against the girl's knee in perfect confidence. Henson looked on uneasily and backed a little way. The dog marked his every movement.

"See how the brute shows his teeth at me," he said. "Please send him away, Miss Lee. I am certain he is getting ready for a spring."

Henson's face was white and hot and wet, his lips trembled. He was horribly afraid. Chris patted the silky head and dismissed the dog with a curt command. He went off instantly with a wistful, backward look in his eye.

"We are going to be great friends, that doggie and I," Chris said, gaily. "And I don't like you any the better, Mr. Henson, because you don't like dogs and they don't like you. Dogs are far better judges of character than you imagine. Dr. Bell says—"

"What Dr. Bell?" Henson demanded, swiftly.

Chris had paused just in time; perhaps her successful disguise had made her a trifle reckless.

"Dr. Hatherly Bell," she said. "He used to be a famous man before he fell into disgrace over something or another. I heard him lecture on the animal instinct in Boston once, and he said—but as you don't care for dogs it doesn't matter what he said."

"Do you happen to know anything about him?" Henson asked.

"Very little. I never met him, if that is what you mean. But I heard that he had done something particularly disgraceful. Why do you ask?"

"Nothing more than a mere coincidence," Henson replied. "It is just a little strange that you should mention his name here, especially after what happened last night. I suppose that, being an American, you fell in love with the Rembrandt. It was you who suggested securing it in its place, and then preventing my little jest from being successfully carried out. Of course you have heard that the print was stolen once?"

"The knowledge is as general as the spiriting away of the Gainsborough Duchess."

"Quite so. Well, the man who stole the Rembrandt was Dr. Hatherly Bell. He stole it so that he might pay a gambling debt, and it was subsequently found in his luggage before he could pass it on to the purchaser. I am glad you mentioned it, because the name of Bell is not exactly a favorite at the castle."

"I am much obliged to you," said Chris, gravely. "Was Dr. Bell a favorite once?"

"Oh, immense. He had great influence over Lord Littimer. He—but here comes Littimer in one of his moods. He appears to be angry about something."

Littimer strode up, with a frown on his face and a telegram in his hand. Henson assumed to be mildly sympathetic.

"I hope it is nothing serious?" he murmured.

"Serious," Littimer cried. "The acme of audacity—yes. The telegram has just come. 'Must see you to-night on important business affecting the past. Shall hope to be with you some time after dinner!'"

"And who is the audacious aspirant to an interview?" Chris asked, demurely.

"A man I expect you never heard of," said Littimer, "but who is quite familiar to Henson here. I am alluding to that scoundrel Hatherly Bell."

"Good heavens!" Henson burst out. "I—mean, what colossal impudence!"

(To be Continued.)

at the window, and these foolish proceedings.

As it was, she summoned all her will-power to make Enid give a flippanc, evasive answer, which would allow Roland time and opportunity to recover from his fit of temporary madness.

But, alas, for the limits of the human will! Enid, looking as serious as she had ever looked in her life, replied something at which his face beamed, and his hand, wavering uncertainly in mid-air, landed on her knee.

With a cold shiver Miss Dillon sank back in her chair. The deed was done.

Ah, if she had not nipped in the bud Enid's late half-serious flirtation with that young man of parts, if not of brains, Roger Monroe! It was a vain regret.

When Miss Dillon ventured to look out of the window again, Roland had disappeared. Enid had dropped her tennis racquet on the grass, and was sitting back with upturned face and a far-away look in her eyes, succeeded by a smile of great contentment. At the same instant Roland's step was heard crossing the hall.

Miss Dillon went hot and cold by turns. Down fell the knitting on her lap; another moment would have involved it in a hopeless muddle.

He was coming in to break the news and seek her congratulations. She just would be more than coldly polite. She would require to express keen pleasure at the outcome of events and cordially wish them the happiest of futures together. And Miss Dillon prided herself on her prevailing sincerity of speech!

He was inside the room, coughing nervously, as a man does weighted with intelligence of such great personal moment.

"Ah, Sophy, busy as usual?"

For a pretence Miss Dillon picked up her work.

"Yes, Roland." They had called one another by their Christian names for many years.

"I was wondering if you wouldn't care to come out into the garden for a little. Enid and I are enjoying the sunshine.

He could not deceive her by his assumption of ease and light-hearted superficiality. She read the dire confession trembling on his lips.

"I was thinking of having a doze here. I might only be in the way in the garden."

He looked puzzled.

"In the way?"

"Yes; I saw you in very deep conversation with Enid."

Why she was helping him out she hardly knew. He did not deserve, and was not to receive, the smallest assistance in disclosing his news. But Miss Dillon was too feverishly anxious to be assured of the very worst to follow her intention.

He pulled a chair towards her and sat down. He was visibly less at ease now. He did not sit straight on the seat, but in an awkward attitude that would inevitably give him the cramp. Usually most self-possessed, he pulled awkwardly at his moustache and smoothed out an imaginary crease in his trousers.

"Sophy, we were talking deeply. It was about you."

She started in spite of herself. He was so appallingly abrupt.

"I think I know what you were saying, Roland. I sha'n't mind it—not in the least."

It was his turn to look surprised, but only for a moment. Next instant he was down on his knees beside her, with his arm—yes, actually his arm—around Miss Dillon's waist.

"Dear Sophy!"

"I shall be a bit lonely of course at first, but I shall get accustomed to it. And then I shall be happy in seeing you and Enid happy together."

He gazed at her thunderstruck. His arm slowly relaxed.

"You never supposed, Sophy—"

"Not just at first, but when I saw you both just now—oh, I shall get accustomed to it!"

She had meant not to reveal her

There are 3,612 square miles included in the basin of the Thames above Teddington, and one inch of rainfall, not a rare thing in England, deposits in this land cup 55,350 million gallons of water.

Now, this amount of water would make more than one river Thames. To be exact, it represents the contents of a river 670 miles long, 250 feet wide, 10 feet deep. That is, a river of about the same breadth from end to end as, and a great deal deeper than, the Thames at Henley Beach, and three times its entire length. It would fill the Staines reservoir, which holds 3,800 million gallons, 27 times over.

We now begin to get some idea of what a heavy rainfall will do in the way of floods. In June of last year, the record wet months, 5.57 in. of rainfall were recorded in 14 consecutive days. Multiply the figures already given by 5½, and you have some idea of the vast sea of water which has got to get off the surface of the earth, not to mention the Thames basin, after heavy rain, or else send us all into another Noah's Ark.

What, as a matter of fact, does become of this liquid immensity? Obviously it does not all flow into the Thames. Saturation through the chalk which underlies a great part of the Thames valley, evaporation, absorption by vegetation, account for a large quantity, but for far less when the land is already like a saturated sponge, and evaporation and vegetation are dormant. Actually in the last 21 years 30½ per cent of the water which fell in the Thames basin passed over Teddington weir. Out of the fall of 40.9 in. in 1903, 14.6 in. escaped in this way. That is to say, that last year the equivalent of over 14 rivers vastly bigger than the Thames passed with that river over Teddington weir. That quantity of water would provide anchorage for battleships drawing 30 feet of water over a space of more than 152 square miles.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Romance of Conan Doyle Recalled by Actual Occurrence.

A South Shropshire (England) correspondent sends The Liverpool Post an account of an incident, for the accuracy of which he vouches. A local farmer had fallen on hard times and this having affected his mind, it was deemed necessary to take steps for his protection. A certificate was obtained for his removal to the workhouse prior to his being taken to the county asylum. At his home the farmer was placed in charge of a keeper who had the misfortune to be deaf, and to him was assigned the duty of taking the farmer to the workhouse. Arriving at that institution, the farmer recognized in the master one who had known him in his better days. They at once entered into conversation, the farmer talking quite rationally. Asked the object of his visit, the farmer replied that he had brought a dangerous lunatic to the house. The master sent for help, the deaf keeper was pinioned, and, with the parting advice, "Hold him fast; he is a very dangerous man," the farmer went away smiling, and he has not been seen since. As to the keeper, he did not appear to be of the character alleged, consequently it was decided partially to free him. Imagine the consternation which followed among the officials when he produced from his pocket a certificate for the detention of the other man.

"Colonel Waxem will be banqueted to-night after his wedding, and I am to respond to the toast, 'None but the brave deserve the fair.' What shall I say?" The Major—"I hardly know how to advise you. After you've seen the bride you'll have to turn your speech into an argument to prove either that Waxem isn't brave or else that he isn't getting his deserts."

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SIFTON ON RECIPROCITY

INTERVIEW WITH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

West Not Anxious to Have American Duty Taken Off Wheat.

The Toronto News published a remarkable interview with Hon. Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior, obtained by Mr. E. W. Thomson, formerly one of the editors of the Toronto Globe and afterward one of the editors of the Youth's Companion, of Boston, who has recently been in Canada writing a series of articles for a Boston paper on Canadian affairs. As Mr. Thomson is well known as a very reliable writer and his articles have all been exceedingly favorable to the Laurier Government, this interview must be regarded as authentic. It is exceedingly important as showing the attitude of the Minister of the Interior on the questions of Reciprocity and Protection.

After an introductory paragraph highly praising Mr. Sifton, Mr. Thomson proceeds to give Mr. Sifton's views on Reciprocity as follows:

Sir Wilfred Laurier, as I disclosed recently in a published letter, would probably favor a conference with Washington on reciprocity, if Washington made advances in conformity with Laurier's proviso that there is no use talking about the thing unless reason can be shown for an opinion that the United States, particularly their Senate, will agree to confine reciprocity to natural products and materials more or less raw for manufacture. Fielding is very much of the same opinion, as I happen to know by having had a talk with him some little time ago on the matter. Now for Sifton:

"I have no objection to your using my name," he said. "Quite willing to be interviewed. You suppose our

West to be a unit in favor of reciprocity in naturals. It is not so. Certainly, I used to favor such reciprocity. But I am not like some people we both know—I can learn. I do not say that the Canadian West, and myself, might not approve free, or much more free exchange of natural products with the States. It depends on what arrangements could be made for permanency of the arrangement. We could not afford to risk much on a market that might be hastily closed to us.

NO SHORT TERM TREATY.

"Canadians have not forgotten the lesson of 1866, when Washington abrogated the reciprocity treaty of 1854. This country had got into the way of adapting its production, and very largely its entire business, to the American market. Canada was flattened out for years by the abrogation of the treaty. No more of that for me. We have adapted our production and business to the independent, self-sufficient policy that has been pursued for many years now. Does anybody of good sense imagine we will give that up, and undertake a re-adaptation to the United States market on a bargain extending over any short term, or which could be done away with by a few years' notice from Washington? No.

"Could the necessary permanence be secured? I have not given so much thought to that as would warrant me in replying *yea* or *nay*. What use in studying a question that is unlikely to come up soon. Washington has not shown any distinct intention of proposing a conference on the only sort of reciprocity that Canada could judiciously discuss. I am not one of the infallible people who know everything by instinct. Time enough to talk about how to secure permanency of reciprocity in 'naturals' when Washington and Ottawa shall have discussed things, and got to an agreement that they would both like to make permanent.

WEST AND FREE WHEAT.

other United States manufacturers, I tell you that the people of our West are willing to stand the present Canadian tariff. The elections surely showed that. They are not kicking. This Government has got the people of Canada everywhere to recognize that the country can't be developed without a tariff, and the West is aware of getting a fair share of the expenditure that Customs taxation enables us to make.

"Reciprocity is not precisely in the line of our transportation development. The preference to Great Britain is. We have pretty well overcome the difficulties of geography. By the canals and waterways and railways that we have constructed and developed our commerce flows along lines of latitude; not northward and southward. We are fixed now to deal with Europe, and especially with Great Britain. There is an unlimited market there for pretty much everything we raise.

WILL ADHERE TO PREFERENCE.

"It is far from sure that reciprocity with the States would consist with the preference to Great Britain. We are not likely to stop that. It pays us well. If England should reciprocate it would pay us still better. I am not predicting she will. We can get along finely anyway. But, mind this our interest is to favor the country that is naturally and politically inclined to promote our interests to send us immigrants, to lend us money on easy terms, to watch our successes with rejoicing. Best to chill is mother. For all that, I am not saying that it would suit Canada to enter into any rigid trade agreement even with Great Britain. If she chooses to give us a preference, well and good. If not, all right. To get one we might possibly bind ourselves to something, but I am not sure we would. No use balking before one sees the cart. That is as good regarding the reciprocity as regarding the Imperial preference business.

CANADA IN GOOD SHAPE.

"Fact is, the only right way to size up the mind of Canada is to consider that we are getting along prosperously, that we are seeking no favors from any quarter, that we do not seem to need any, that our inclination is all to hoe our own row, or paddle our own canoe, that we are a business Government for a business people, which implies that we are not going to throw any good thing away if it be tendered on conditions that we can honorably and profitably accept.

"I don't think I need say any more just now. You are off. Well, don't forget to repeat permanency, permanency, permanency. Or the difficulty of securing it. That is the consideration which seems to me most obstructive of reciprocity with neighbors who are as keen as we are getting to believe we are ourselves.

WHITE CITY IN ASIA.

Russian Traveller's Tale Has Caused a Sensation.

A sensation is being created in East Russia, says a St. Petersburg correspondent, by the extraordinary story of a traveller named Kozuireff, who has just returned after two years' wanderings in Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan.

M. Kozuireff affirms that he has discovered in the great Tarim Desert which lies on the north of Kashmir, a mixed Mongolian and European race, ruled over by a family of purely European appearance and customs.

"In a large oasis near the River Khotan," he says, "I came upon a European town, that is, a town which would have been European in the Middle Ages. Guna, so it is called, has over two thousand five hundred inhabitants, all with a distinctly European cast of face.

"They spoke a Turkish dialect which I did not understand, and

PECULIAR ORCHID.

When This Flower is Thirsty it is Able to Suck up Water.

Mr. Suverkrop, a naturalist who has made many journeys in South America to enrich the Kew Gardens, near London, with new plants, reports the discovery of a remarkable plant belonging to the orchid family.

The plant has a peculiarity which seems to distinguish it from any other. When it is thirsty it lowers to the water a tube from its station on the tree of which it is a parasite. When it has imbibed the needed amount of water the tube rolls up into a neat coil and takes its place again in the centre of the plant.

The naturalist tells this story of his discovery:

"I was sitting one hot afternoon in the neighborhood of the Rio de la Plata. I observed a number of leafless trees whose life had evidently been absorbed by the growth of parasitic plants that hung upon their trunks.

"My attention was soon directed to a flat plant with a number of large leaves, in form like spear heads, which were arranged like a sunburst around the common centre. It was a plant I had never seen before.

"It was nearly as flat as a platter, except there was a growth from the centre, a sort of hollow tube of small circumference which extended several feet to the water below, the end of the tube being about four inches beneath the surface. I investigated the tube more closely and found to my surprise that it was sucking up water! I could distinctly feel the inflow as I put my finger over the mouth of the tube.

"But my astonishment was unbounded a minute later when I saw the tube begin to roll up, the process continuing until the coil thus formed had reached the middle of the plant, where it came to rest. Casual inspection would give the impression that it was a part of the growth raised a little above the general surface.

"I found a few other plants of the same kind and watched their process of quenching thirst. Every few days the tube would unroll slowly until it reached the water, and when it coiled up again the plant would be saturated and spongy to the touch. It is a remarkable provision of nature which seems to require almost the intelligence of an animal for its operation."

LESS TEA DRINKING.

British Isles Show Decrease in Annual Consumption.

Figures published by the Tea Brokers' Association of London for the five months ending October 31 this year show a diminution in the consumption of tea.

The deliveries of tea of all descriptions for home consumption from the London bonded warehouses totalled just under 118 1-4 million lbs. compared with 122 1-2 million lbs. during the same period in 1903.

"The heavy tax of 1d. per lb. is checking the consumption," said Mr. Ernest Tye, secretary of the Indian Tea Association, to a London Express representative recently.

"A few years ago the average annual consumption of tea was 4 lbs. per head of the population. More recently it rose to 6 lbs. per head. Now it is dropping back again, although every Chancellor of the Exchequer is supposed to disapprove of any taxation which is likely to check consumption.

"The planters in British dominions are discouraged in every possible way by the Government. What with the labor problem and the fixed price of silver in India and the heavy taxation at home, they find the utmost difficulty in carrying on their plantation at a profit.

"Yet these plantations are of great value to the Indian Empire.

A TERROR TO EVIL-DOERS

HOW THE EMPIRE OF THE WEST IS GOVERNED.

Rounding Up of Three Cattle-Thieves Near MacLeod, Alberta.

The duties of the Northwest Mounted Policemen are perhaps more varied than that of any other officer in the world of like position. The little force of which he forms a part, numbering scarcely more than 500 men, have to police a vast area, almost an empire in extent, extending from the international boundary to the Arctic Ocean. His scarlet uniform is a synonym for law and order. Wherever he rides lawlessness is kept in check, criminals are pursued and brought to justice, the predatory instincts of the Indian tribes are repressed, and the settler sleeps in perfect security, though his nearest neighbor may be miles away. The Northwest Mounted Policeman's litho, active figure is the very embodiment of Canadian justice, swift and unerring, a veritable terror to evil-doers. Whether engaged in tracking a murderer, rounding up horse or cattle thieves, pursuing a redskin into the very heart of an Indian reserve, dominating the mining camps of the Yukon or paddling his lonely canoe on the borders of the Arctic Sea, his conduct is

ALWAYS THE SAME, cool, fearless and indomitable. There is a good deal of human interest in the reports of the men of the Mounted Police. Cattle-stealing is a crime they have a frequent experience with, and it is often a difficult thing to prove. Sometimes, however, the perpetrators are caught red-handed. Here for example, is an account of how three alleged cattle-thieves were rounded up near MacLeod, Alberta. It is taken from the report of Sergeant Piper of "D" division:—"On the 13th of September, I accompanied by Constable Pennywick, I left MacLeod for Rocky Coulee to investigate cattle-stealing, which had been reported to have been carried on for several months. I visited the place of R. N. Train, a butcher, formerly of Morris, Man., and afterwards of MacLeod, but now residing on section 8, township 11, range 24, about 16 miles from the town of MacLeod, and about 150 yards from his house towards a coulee found all appliances for butchering cattle. Noticing several hides in the corral, and not wishing to throw any suspicion I watched the place carefully on the evenings of the 13th and 14th. Nothing happened, and no cattle were butchered. On the 15th we went about seven miles north of Train's place and received information that Train's boy was seen that day driving three steers, brands unknown, towards the home. I determined to keep a close watch on his corral that night. Reaching, at about 7.15 p.m., a little about 300 yards from his corral, we waited. At 7.19 p.m.

WE HEARD A RIFLE SHOT, sounding as if it had come from the corral. At 7.30 p.m. another rifle shot and a groan from an animal. We immediately made for Train's corral, it being dark when we reached there. I heard the voices of two or three men, and at once ordered them to throw up their hands, which they did. I asked who was boss, and Train replied that he was. Obtaining a lantern, I inspected the place and found three men there—Train, Bram and Carr—also the carcasses of two three-year-old steers that had just been shot. I asked Train what brands were on the cattle, meaning the two just shot. He replied: 'No brands at all. I bought them from a man two or three months ago.' I then told him to go ahead and to take the hides off without injury and dress them properly. He said: 'If I have made a mistake I wish to pay for them.' I then sent for the assistance of three farmers, who lived near

proposing a conference on the only sort of reciprocity that Canada could judiciously discuss. I am not one of the infallible people who know everything by instinct. Time enough to talk about how to secure permanency of reciprocity in "naturals" when Washington and Ottawa shall have discussed things, and got to an agreement that they would both like to make permanent.

WEST AND FREE WHEAT.

"As to wheat. I am far from sure that the West cares to have the American duty taken off wheat. You stare. But consider that our interest is to have the first-class wheat of our West milled in Winnipeg or Rat Portage, instead of Minneapolis. We want to export it as flour, as much as possible. That will give us two profits. It is true that in present circumstances, with Winnipeg not fully developed as a flouring point, Minneapolis can offer a trifle more for our wheat during a few weeks after harvest than Winnipeg can. But it is just as cheap to haul flour to the sea from Winnipeg or the Lake of the Woods as from Minneapolis. It will be cheaper all the year round pretty soon. I mean as soon as we get our waterways improved to the utmost and our almost dead level first-class rational transcontinental railway built. That completion is only a few years ahead. So we do not need, and do not much wish to have our wheat growers feeling dependent on Minneapolis prices. At any rate the price paid for wheat is really made in Liverpool, just as the Minneapolis operators told you last fall on the floor of their wheat exchange. I am not saying that there would be no early profit to our wheat growers if the United States duty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat were removed. But it is not the height of wisdom to want the American duty taken off when one of its effects is to promote flour milling in Canada, and hamper it in the States. Of course, Minneapolis might be enabled to grind our wheat in bond, the United States duty remaining, but grinding in bond is a bit bothersome and slightly expensive. No, I see little reason to suppose we would wish, in any case, to put an export duty on wheat for the purpose of preventing Minneapolis from grinding it. The millers there have got to have it—that's the nub of the situation, and Washington will have to take off the duty sooner or later, or let Minneapolis lose its flour trade. Why should Canada care to give much in the way of reciprocity to have the duty taken off presently?

U. S. TRUSTS POWERLESS.

"No. I do not take much stock in the notion that the American milling interest could dominate the wheat growing interest in our West under complete reciprocity. Trusts cannot work in Canada to the detriment of farmers and consumers. Our political system is such that we can knock out any trust in short order as soon as the people want it done. Here Parliament has unlimited powers to regulate such concerns. You saw what we did with the American Tobacco Company last session? Compelled them to give up their monopoly system by arranging to take away their license to manufacture if they should prove defiant. Well, an omnipotent Parliament can get at any trade combination in any way it chooses. We are not made impotent to defend the people against monopolies by such a complication of written constitutions and intricate legalities as favors monopolies in the States.

"Yes, there might be some slight temporary gain to our West if there were complete reciprocity in natural products other than wheat. But that gain is scarcely worth bothering about, much less binding ourselves for, and especially it is not worth the adapting of our business to a treaty that might be abrogated at short notice.

TAFFIR ON IMPLEMENTS.

"As to the advantage our West would gain by taking the duties off American agricultural machinery, and

ly European appearance and customs.

"In a large oasis near the River Khotan," he says, "I came upon a European town, that is, a town which would have been European in the Middle Ages. Guna, so it is called, has over two thousand five hundred inhabitants, all with a distinctly European cast of face.

"They spoke a Turkish dialect which I did not understand, and were attentive to me, though they took my two native guides to the outskirts of the settlement and promptly put them in jail.

"The chief or king of this little State and all his near relatives are really European in physique, complexion and manners. The king, wearing an undershirt and a garment not unlike a Roman toga, received me in a large adobe house, and conversed by signs. He was a handsome, fairhaired man of about fifty. I spent seven days in the town, being plentifully supplied with food, all cooked by roasting, for boiling seemed a process unknown to the Guna.

"I attempted to find out whether the king knew anything of the origin of the State, but he replied, 'From the west,' and dropped the subject. I tried him with hundreds of simple Slavonic, German and Latin words, but he understood none, except the word 'vogel' (bird), on hearing which he promptly pointed to a feather breast-covering worn by his wife."

WEAR TWO PAIR OF SOCKS.

What a Shoe Salesman Says On the Subject.

"I see you wear two pair of socks," said the shoe salesman to the customer. "You are very wise. A good many people are beginning to do it, especially between seasons.

"People ought to do it all through the winter. There is more warmth in two pairs of summer socks than there is in the heaviest pair of woolens that ever was manufactured.

"If you are troubled with cold feet you will find that the combination of a pair of woolens and a pair of light-weight socks—balbriggan or lisle thread—will fix you up comfortably the coldest day that comes. If your feet are tender, you can wear the thread ones inside and the wool without. If you are extra cold, reverse the process. Whichever you do, you will find the thin pair easily doubles the value of the thick one.

"There is, generally speaking, an altogether wrong notion as to the best way to keep the feet warm. People ask for heavy soles and cork soles and insoles and fleecy soles, and think they are protecting their feet.

"It is all a mistake. The soles of the feet are not sensitive to cold. It is not through the soles that you catch cold or feel cold. Any ordinary shoe affords the feet all the protection necessary, so far as temperature is concerned.

"To avoid cold feet, the ankles and instep should be protected. That's where your second pair of socks does its work. But as a matter of fact, in very cold weather everyone should wear cloth tops covering the whole upper part of the shoe.

"With spats and doubled socks and medium-weight shoes you can walk on ice in zero weather and not know it's cold—so far as your feet are concerned.

STOPPING MOTORS.

The French Committee on Automobile Traffic has made a series of experiments for the purpose of comparing the quickness with which horse vehicles and automobiles can be stopped. At a speed of seven and a half miles an hour the horse vehicle can only be completely stopped at 30 feet, the motors at 10 feet. At a speed of ten miles an hour a one-horse vehicle stopped at 40 feet, the motors at 13½ feet. At a speed of twelve and a half miles an hour the distance increased to 43 1-3 ft. and 16½ ft. respectively.

any taxation which is likely to check consumption.

"The planters in British dominions are discouraged in every possible way by the Government. What with the labor problem and the fixed price of silver in India and the heavy taxation at home, they find the utmost difficulty in carrying on their plantation at a profit.

"Yet these plantations are of great value to the Indian Empire. Broadly speaking there are 750,000 acres under tea, which provide work, for, say, half a million people. Until the British planter arrived, the only produce which most of this land yielded was gall-nuts and wild honey."

The consumption of tea in the British Isles for the last three years was as follows:

1901..... 255,873,000 lbs.
1902..... 254,449,000 lbs.
1903..... 255,366,000 lbs.

The bulk of this tea is grown within the British Empire. For instance, last year over 229,000,000 lbs. came from India and Ceylon. Yet twenty years ago China and Japan provided 325,000,000 lbs. against 74,000,000 lbs. produced by India and Ceylon.

DIDN'T CARE TO GO.

A witty and popular London clergyman has had an unpleasant experience. One Sunday recently he was going up the steps of his church, when he was asked by an old lady (who, of course, did not know him) to help her up the steps. With his usual good grace he complied with her request.

On reaching the top she asked him who was to preach.

"The Rev. Mr. Kelt," replied he (that being his own name).

"(h. lor!)" exclaimed the old lady, "help me down again. I'd rather listen to a man sharpening a saw. Please help me down again; I don't care to go in."

At first he was inclined to refuse, but then he gently helped her down again, remarking as he reached the bottom, "I would not go in either if I was not paid for it."

WHAT PASSED BETWEEN THEM.

King's Counsel—"I insist on an answer to my question. You have not told me all the conversation. I want to know everything that passed between you and Mr. Keenun."

Reluctant Witness—"I've told you everything of any consequence."

K. C. (savagely)—"It's no use denying it. You can tell us more, but are keeping it back. Now, let this lordship know what Mr. Keenun said."

K. W. (smiling)—"Well, sir, if you must have it. Mr. Keenun said,

"There isn't aught in this dispute as I'm 'shamed of, an' if ony stumpy little, hee-hawin', four-by-six, gimpety, winch-back'd, scally-wigged lawyer, with a ounce o' brains an' three yards o' jaw, wants to know what I said to ye, jist tell him to ask his grandmother."

The K. C. gasped, then sat down.

CURIOS RELIGIOUS SECT.

There is at least one religious sect which is composed entirely of women. It was started two or three years ago by an elderly woman of Soz'novka, in the Russian province of Samara, near the River Volga. She calls herself, and is called by her followers, "The Blessed Mother." She has a bodyguard of women known as the "Ten Wise Virgins," and these as well as herself are credited with remarkable powers. All her followers are women, and they live like troglodytes in holes in a cliff. They take it in turns to go to the villages for supplies, lead a life of fasting and prayer, hold their ritual at night, and believe that the world will, in a short time, perish in one grand conflagration.

If a girl marries well her friends overlook her other faults.

three-year-old steers that had just been shot. I asked Train what brands were on the cattle, meaning the two just shot. He replied: 'No brands at all. I bought them from a man two or three months ago.' I then told him to go ahead and to take the hides off without injury and dress them properly. He said: 'If I have made a mistake I wish to pay for them.' I then sent for the assistance of three farmers, who lived near the place, meaning to hold the three prisoners at all costs, the night being very dark, and knowing that I had a good case. On the hides being taken off the carcasses they were both found to have the brands Y. T. on the left ribs and the wattle brand on the lower right neck. I then recognized them as the property of George Lane of Calgary. I at once placed Train, Bram and Carr under arrest, and hand-cuffed and cautioned them."

AS GOOD AS HER WORD.

Old Mr. Makepeace was in a reminiscent mood. "Did I ever tell ye what mother said to me when I got up spunk enough to ask her in words—if she'd have me?" he began, to the delight of his grandson, Fred.

"No, but something bright, I'll warrant," chuckled Fred, with a glance at the old lady, who calmly regarded them from her rocking-chair by the fireplace.

"I can't recall the preliminary remarks," Mr. Makepeace continued; "and anyway, I think they were a trifle mixed. But finally, after I'd said something about my prospects, to make it business-like, I began to think it strange she didn't say anything, and I was afraid I was getting it all wrong.

"'T'll make ye a good husband, Petty,' I said, hoping that was the right thing.

"'If I should marry you, John,' she said, and it was the first time she had opened her lips. 'I will attend to making a good husband of you.'

"'And she has!' laughed old Mr. Makepeace, the corner of his eye on his wife.

GOT BEYOND THAT.

One of the principal stockholders in a promising gold-mine was expatiating on its merits to a capitalist and prospective investor. He described the vein in which the miners were working, showed him specimens of the ore, and backed up his statements with the written opinions of experts.

"Well," admitted the capitalist, "it looks as if it might be a good investment. As my old Uncle Hiram would say, it has 'pints.' "

"Pints?" exclaimed the stockholder, carried away perhaps by his over-anxiety. "Why, sir, we're in quartz right now!"

THE REWARD OF MODESTY.

The Employer—"I believe, sir, that you pride yourself upon your excessive modesty, do you not?"

The Employee—"Well, yes; I may say that I do."

The Employer—"In that case it occurs to me that your salary may not be sufficiently modest to suit you. I beg to assure you, however, that this matter will be attended to at once, and that henceforth you will have no reason to blush on pay days. That is all."

"Now, Willie," he said, "if your father worked hard all day he would be tired and worn out, wouldn't he?" "Yess'r." "Then when evening comes and his work is over for the day, what does he do?" "That's what mother wants to know."

Wooer—"Ah, may I be your captain, and guide your barque over the sea of life?" Widow—"No; but you can be my second mate."

PUNISHED YET INNOCENT

VICTIMS OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

William Shaw Was Hanged For a Murder He Hadn't Committed.

It was not till several months after the execution of William Shaw, for the murder of his daughter, that a letter in the dead daughter's handwriting was found announcing her intention of taking her life by her own hand.

Notwithstanding that he was given to occasional outbursts of passion, Shaw was an upright man, and an affectionate father. Like him in looks, his daughter, Catherine, was also like her father in temperament; but for several years they lived together in harmony.

Then came a time when Catherine met a worthless fellow named Lawson, for whom she developed a remarkable infatuation. Not without reason, Shaw took a strong aversion to Lawson, and forbade Catherine to keep company with him. At the first opportunity, too, he extracted a promise from Lawson that he would cease wooing his daughter. The promise was not kept. Secret meetings took place. Every day father and daughter became further estranged. Indeed, Shaw frequently locked Catherine in her room at the top of a gloomy house in Edinburgh in which they lived.

One day there was a furious quarrel. Shaw was heard to rush at fever-heat down the stairs, slamming and locking the door upon Catherine. Profound silence followed, and then the neighbors were horrified at hearing groans from someone apparently in mortal agony.

INNOCENT FATHER SUFFERS.

When the door was burst open, Catherine was discovered lying dead on the floor, a knife beside her. It seemed plain to all that Shaw had murdered his daughter. Soon after Shaw returned to his house, but his grief and terror were taken for remorse.

At his trial he declared his innocence, and explained the fact of blood being upon his shirt as due to an accident. The jury found him guilty and he was accordingly hanged.

A few months later a tenant taking possession of Shaw's rooms found a letter in a hole by a fireplace. It was in Catherine's handwriting, and in it the girl announced her intention of putting an end to her existence. There was not the slightest doubt of its genuineness. Shaw's innocence was established, but the missive had been found too late.

Eighteen years ago a murder was committed in Cheshire, England, which, though the convicted person has since been released, is still enshrouded in mystery. It was the murder of Mrs. Jane McIntyre, under peculiar circumstances, and Elizabeth Platt, sister of the deceased woman, and Robert Travis, a publican, were implicated in the affair.

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

About two o'clock on the morning of the tragedy, February 13th, 1886, a man named Dickinson, and his son, who lived in the house adjoining to that in which the tragedy was committed, were aroused by sounds of furniture being smashed, by piercing shrieks and cries of "Murder!"

When the police arrived they found Travis, who had jumped from a first floor window on to the ground, unconscious and bleeding from a severe wound.

In the bedroom upstairs they found Mrs. McIntyre dead, with a deep cut in the back of her head. Miss Platt, fully dressed, sat unconscious in a chair, a number of wounds on her brow and face. As soon as the man and woman recovered their senses they were both arrested and

was acquitted, amidst a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm, and a few days later was given a free pardon for a crime he had never committed. —*Pearson's Weekly.*

MAGNETIC STORMS.

Additional Evidence of the Influence of Sun Spots.

The discovery of E. W. Maunder, superintendent of the solar department of Greenwich Observatory, who announced recently before the Royal Astronomical Society that it was his belief that the familiar magnetic disturbances which derange the mariner's compass are directly related to sun spots, has created the deepest interest in astronomical circles.

In connection with magnetic storms some kind of solar activity has never been denied. The real point of Mr. Maunder's discovery is the fact that these storms recur at regular fixed intervals. After marking out the times that hundreds of storms were found, some of which corresponded to big sun spots and others which did not, he tried to find a correspondence with the faculae or flecks of boiling fire on the sun's surface and with the prominences.

At last he noticed that there were frequently a series of magnetic storms at intervals of exactly 27 1-3 days.

Sometimes there was no storm at the end of this period, but the storm was repeated after exactly two or three such intervals. Now

27 1-3 days is the exact time for a point on the sun to go once around and appear opposite the earth again.

The storm arrives generally 26 hours after the sun spot points directly toward the earth. It is presumed that that time is taken in rushing up particles to reach the earth, though the storm comes again and again after the sun spot has vanished.

It is generally just at the time when the place where the sun was in passing; that is, the sun spot has gone, but a stream of magnetic commotion is still proceeding at the same point.

Still more remarkable is the discovery that there are certain favorite points on the sun for sun spots and magnetic streams which continue after the sun spots have vanished.

One centre of such disturbances is a point on the 22nd degree of the sun's longitude.

It has been pointed out that it is strange that this repetition of storms at intervals of 27 1-3 days has not been noticed before, as Hornstein long ago announced that he detected a minute regular swing of the magnetic needles having the same period.

HE GOT AT THE TRUTH.

Lord Brampton's Merciless Cross-Examination.

In his capacity as Judge Lord Brampton always insisted on the imperative demand that every case should be investigated in its minutest details, says the London Daily Mail. Upon small points the great issue of a case depends. As exemplifying this, Lord Brampton cites a curious case that came before him on the Western Circuit.

"A solicitor was charged with forging the will of a lady, which devised to him a considerable amount of her property; but as the case proceeded it became clear to me that the will was signed after the lady's death, and then with a dry pen held in the hand of the deceased by the accused himself while he guided it over a signature which he had craftily forged. A woman was present when this was done, and as she had attested the execution of the will, she was a necessary witness for the prisoner, and in examination-in-chief she was very clear indeed that it was by the hand of the deceased that the will was signed, and that she herself had seen the deceased

SALISBURY'S LIFE WORK

LORD ROSEBERRY'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

Some of the Characteristics of The Great British Premier.

Lord Rosebery recently unveiled a bust to Lord Salisbury at the Oxford Union Society. He said it was still too near the time of Lord Salisbury's death to appreciate fully and entirely his historical position in the country's annals. One dominant feature in Lord Salisbury was his devout religious feeling and zealous churchofmanship, but that was an allusion to a topic upon which it would be almost sacrilegious for a mere acquaintance to intrude. The same might be said of his domestic happiness and love of family life. It was his lordship's custom and special relaxation all through his laborious Parliamentary life to gather around him on Sunday evenings at dinner every member of his family who could be collected for the purpose, and some who assisted at those reunions testified that never was Lord Salisbury seen to such advantage as among those he so dearly loved and cherished.

BRILLIANT WRITER.

Passing to other points Lord Rosebery said that Lord Salisbury wielded the most brilliant pen of any Prime Minister of the nineteenth century with the exception of Canning. His public speaking at one time rose to great heights of eloquence. It might not be oratory in the highest sense of the word, but always showed preeminently the literary faculty. There was another point in which Lord Salisbury differed from most men—his absolute scorn of wealth and honors. They were dross to him. His relaxations were not those of a great prince or a wealthy man. His only relaxations were science and the love of his family, and above all, never-failing, ardent, uncompromising work. A further point in his character in which he was almost unique—his hatred of anything like advertisement.

He was thought to be a proud man. If he were he was too proud to show his pride. He was certainly a shy man. He was charged with cynicism. What was cynicism in speech? It seemed to amount to this—the parching up of a subject by the application to it of a wit so dry as to be almost bitter. Was not that a priceless advantage when some subject was up which it was not desirable to discuss? Perhaps he was a pessimist as regarded the effects of legislation. He took too broad and wide a view of human affairs and the course of human history to set very much emphasis on the virtues of passing legislation.

THREE GREAT EVENTS.

Lord Rosebery then proceeded to touch on three cardinal epochs in Lord Salisbury's life. The first was in 1867, when he resigned office rather than agree to the Reform Bill, which he thought was an outbid by the Conservative party of what had been proposed by their Liberal opponents. Then came the great Conservative majority of 1874, and Lord Salisbury had to make the great choice. Either he would remain almost a political hermit for the rest of his days or join the Government of Mr. Disraeli, who, he considered in 1867, had betrayed his party. He himself thought that Lord Salisbury chose rightly.

We thought the country would have suffered enormously if Lord Salisbury had remained an isolated figure, a prophet of whom they knew, indeed, by his subsequent career, how much he would have lost. (Cheers.)

The third epoch would only demand a sentence. He thought Lord Salisbury reached the greatest moment of his life in 1878, when he went to

HOPE FOR CANCER VICTIMS.

Prof. Robson Believes Parasite Will be Found.

Prof. Mayo Robson's Bradshaw before the Royal College of Surgeons at London, England, has aroused general interest. The lecturer rejected the principle positive conclusion arrived at by the members of the Imperial Cancer Research Commission. They concurred in the opinion that as cancer was found to pervade the whole vertebrate kingdom, presenting everywhere from man to fishes the same fundamental character, it must be inferred that such things as food, habitat, and the general conditions of life do not have a causative influence, the irresistible conclusion being that it is not permissible to seek causative factors for cancer outside the life processes of the cells.

Prof. Robson strongly deprecated the hasty assumption that the cause of cancer was non-parasitic. The failure to discover the parasite was no proof that solution of the question was hopeless. He quoted the discovery of the tubercle bacillus after years of fruitless search.

Another striking feature was Prof. Robson's hopeful statement in regard to radical treatment with the knife. It could be absolutely proved, he said, that cancer was at first a local and only later became a constitutional malady. He strongly urged the importance of the earliest possible treatment, when removal was possible without risk by radical treatment. He meant the entire removal of the diseased parts at an early period, together with a wide margin of healthy tissue, and, if possible, the nearest lymphatic glands.

He quoted operations performed by himself in private practice for cancer of the breast. They numbered 62. Twenty-three of these survived the three-year limit, and twenty are now alive and well. Up to twelve years after the operation five died of other diseases. In twenty-nine cases there was no recurrence of the disease, and he had a recurrence in but eight cases over the three-year limit after an operation.

He quoted Prof. Halstead, of Baltimore, whose statistics showed that 51.5 per cent. had been positively cured by operations. He also quoted Prof. Watson Cheyne, who said: "Taking the average of all cases operated upon, favorable or unfavorable, about 50 per cent. remain well for a number of years." Prof. Robson said similar results were achieved by operations in other forms of disease.

FATHER AND SON PART.

Incident of the Russian Retreat From Motienlang.

"All our wounded," writes Lieut. Nazhivin, who took part in the Motienlang fighting, "were carried away if they could walk or hobble with assistance, but we had to leave several of the badly wounded behind."

"It was all right leaving officers, but the wounded privates imagined that they would be tortured by the Japanese, and many cried to us either to take them or put them out of pain."

"I witnessed one most affecting incident. A young man named Fedorenko, son of our grizzled sergeant, was badly wounded in the stomach, and lay in a trench among a heap of dead. Over him bent his father, crying like a little child, and exclaiming, 'My son, my son!'"

"Reshetizky called, 'Come on, Fedorenko, we must be off!'"

"It's my son, your honor."

"Say good-bye to him, then."

"Never mind, Mikhail," said the father, "the Japs won't harm you."

"Come on," repeated Reshetizky.

"The old man again bent over the lad, and this time he got an answer."

wound.

In the bedroom upstairs they found Mrs. McIntyre dead, with a deep cut in the back of her head. Miss Platt, fully dressed, sat unconscious in a chair, a number of wounds on her brow and face. As soon as the man and woman recovered their senses they were both arrested and charged with the murder.

At their trial the story each told was different. Miss Platt accused Travis of the murder, and related how Travis had followed her to the bedroom where she was going to sit up for the night with her sister, who was unwell at the time.

There had been a scene in which Travis had twice struck her before going to sleep on a sofa in the sitting-room. The gas-jet was alight, but some time later she was awakened in the dark by her sister's screams received several blows on the face herself, and before losing consciousness saw Travis jump from the window.

Travis on the other hand, made a rambling statement that he and Mrs. McIntyre had been attacked by two men dressed in women's clothes. This limp tale he persisted in again and again. He continually

PROTESTED HIS INNOCENCE.

After forty-five minutes' deliberation the jury acquitted Elizabeth Platt, but returned a verdict of guilty against Travis, recommending him, however, to mercy.

The case created a deal of excitement in the country, and within a few days no fewer than twenty-one memorials were forwarded to the Home Secretary. The result of these petitions was that the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life; but his friends never relaxed their efforts to prove his innocence.

Finally, the Master of the Rolls was ordered to revise the case, and as a result of his inquiry, the Home Secretary set Travis at liberty. Accordingly in May, 1888, two years after the tragedy, the publican was released, and who really committed the murder is still a mystery.

Never was the web of circumstantial evidence woven stronger round the life of an innocent man than in the case of Serafino Pelizzioni, who was accused of the murder of Michael Harrington. The tragedy occurred on December 26th, 1864. On this day in a public-house in Saffron Hill a number of Englishmen and Italians, in separate compartments, were noisily enjoying themselves, when the Englishmen, opening the door, defied the Italians to enter.

CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Three or four of the braver ones entered the room, and a free fight followed, the Englishmen freely using their sticks and the Italians anything handy. Suddenly one of their number drawing his knife stabbed three men, one of them, Harrington, being found dangerously wounded.

Removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Harrington, in a dying condition, picked out Pelizzioni from among a number of Italians as the man who had stabbed him.

From the beginning things seemed hopeless for the Italian. One after another, five witnesses swore that they had seen him commit the crime. It was useless for Pelizzioni's counsel to declare that another Italian, Guglielmo Mogni, a cousin of the accused, had perpetrated the deed. After a quarter of an hour's deliberation, the jury pronounced Pelizzioni guilty of murder, and sentence of death was passed.

Mogni, on hearing the fate that awaited his cousin, was much distressed, and confessed that his was the hand which had struck the murderous blow.

Brought to London the day before the date set for Pelizzioni's execution, Mogni was tried for manslaughter, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Yet the accused was not allowed his freedom.

A new trial was ordered, Pelizzioni this time being charged with the attempted murder of one of the injured Englishmen, when, after an exhaustive examination, the prisoner

ily forged. A woman was present when this was done, and as she had attested the execution of the will, she was a necessary witness for the prisoner, and in examination-in-chief she was very clear indeed that it was by the hand of the deceased that the will was signed, and that she herself had seen the deceased sign it. Suspicion only existed as to what the real facts were until this woman went into the box, and then a scene, highly dramatic, occurred in her cross-examination. After getting an admission that the will was signed in the bed, with the prisoner near by, the woman was asked:

"Did he put the pen into her hand?"

"Yes."

"And assist her while she signed the will?"

"Yes."

"How did he assist her?"

"By raising her in the bed and supporting her when he had raised her."

"Did he guide her hand?"

"No."

"Did he touch her hand at all?"

"I think he did just touch her hand."

"When he did touch her hand, was she dead?"

At this last question the woman turned terribly pale, was seen to falter, and fell in a swoon on the ground and so revealed the truth which she had come to deny.

TOMMY'S LONGER TERM.

Will Now Have Nine Years' Service With the Colors.

The strength of the infantry having reached a figure in excess of the establishment provided by Parliament, an army order was issued on the 20th of last month substituting nine years' color service for three years' color service for infantry of the line, with a view to a reduction of this excess strength by checking the number of entries.

The number of recruits for the infantry of the line taken upon the new terms in the first week subsequent to the issue of the order was 416, and in the following week recruits taken in the four weeks preceding the change was 566.

The rate of extension of short-service men in the infantry is about 12 1/2 per cent. In other words, out of 100 men enlisted, 12 1/2 become available for the Indian and colonial drafts. Of the 882 enlisted subsequent to the introduction of the nine years' term of enlistment, all, less the year's casualties, will be available for drafts. Under the three years' system of enlistment over 7,000 men would have been required for the same result.

It is to be observed that since October of last year the following corps have been closed for recruiting, viz.: Royal Engineers, Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery, Royal Army Medical Corps, Army Service Corps, and Army Ordnance Corps.

SNOBBERY IN RUSSIA.

"We were dining in a fashionable restaurant in St. Petersburg," says a writer. "Near us there was seated a dashing young officer in a brilliant uniform, one of the crack corps of the imperial bodyguard. He was accompanied by a civilian. They had finished their dinner and were drinking coffee, smoking cigarettes and indolently chatting. Suddenly an elder officer entered, a colonel, also in company with a civilian. He took no notice of the subaltern. The young officer arose, swiftly strode toward his superior's table, halted at a distance of about a yard, stood there stiffly at attention and waited to catch his superior's eye. That gentleman was oblivious—he was carefully scanning the dinner bill-of-fare. When he had selected his dinner he looked up, saw the subaltern carelessly acknowledged the salute and the young officer returned to his table and his friend."

tered enormously in Lord Salisbury had remained an isolated figure, a prophet of whom they knew, indeed, by his subsequent career, how much they would have lost. (Cheers.)

The third epoch would only demand a sentence. He thought Lord Salisbury reached the greatest moment of his life in 1878, when he went to the Foreign Office, succeeding Lord Derby, shut himself up in a room, and then and there, without, so far as he (Lord Rosebery) knew, any assistance whatever from the staff of the Foreign Office, or any external source, wrote that famous despatch on the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano, which would remain for long generations to come one of his historic state papers in the English language. (Cheers.) From 1885 up to the moment of his death or retirement Lord Salisbury remained the predominant factor in English politics.

PECULIAR ORCHID.

When This Flower is Thirsty it is Able to Suck up Water.

Mr. Suverkrop, a naturalist who has made many journeys in South America to enrich the Kew Gardens, near London, with new plants, reports the discovery of a remarkable plant belonging to the orchid family. The plant has a peculiarity which seems to distinguish it from any other. When it is thirsty it lowers to the water a tube from its station on the tree of which it is a parasite. When it has imbibed the needed amount of water the tube rolls up into a neat coil and takes its place again in the centre of the plant.

The naturalist tells this story of his discovery:

"I was sitting one hot afternoon in the neighborhood of the Rio de la Plata. I observed a number of leafless trees whose life had evidently been absorbed by the growth of parasitic plants that hung upon their trunks.

"My attention was soon directed to a flat plant with a number of large leaves, in form like spear heads, which were arranged like a sunburst around the common centre. It was a plant I had never seen before.

It was nearly as flat as a platter, except there was a growth from the centre, a sort of hollow tube of small circumference which extended several feet to the water below, the end of the tube being about four inches beneath the surface. I investigated the tube more closely and found to my surprise that it was sucking up water! I could distinctly feel the inflow as I put my finger over the mouth of the tube.

"But my astonishment was unbounded a minute later when I saw the tube begin to roll up, the process continuing until the coil thus formed had reached the middle of the plant, where it came to rest. Casual inspection would give the impression that it was a part of the growth raised a little above the general surface.

"I found a few other plants of the same kind and watched their process of quenching thirst. Every few days the tube would unroll slowly until it reached the water, and when it coiled up again the plant would be saturated and spongy to the touch. It is a remarkable provision of nature which seems to require almost the intelligence of an animal for its operation."

AND PEACE WILL COME.

Troubles will come which look as if they would never pass away. The night and the storm looks as if they would last forever, but the calm and the morning cannot be stayed; the storm in its very nature is transient. The effort of nature, as that of the human heart, ever is to return to its repose, for God is peace.

Feodoreenko, we must be off!"

"It's my son, your honor."

"Say good-bye to him, then."

"Never mind, Mikhail," said the father, "the Japs won't harm you."

"Come on," repeated Reshetitsky.

"The old man again bent over the lad, and this time he got an answer."

"Go, father, you'll be killed if you stay."

"The bullets began to whistle overhead. The sergeant rose."

"Now, my lad," he said, "I won't see you again in this world. Do you want water?"

"We can't wait any longer," rang out the words.

Feodoreenko stopped and poured the water from his flask into the boy's mouth.

"Good-bye, Mikhail," he said. And all the soldiers around shouted, "Good-bye, Mikhail," and continued the retreat.

SEASONABLE PHILOSOPHY.

Then Yule remember me.

Christmas levels all ranks.

Celebration is the thief of time.

A fair exchange is no certainty.

One good gift deserves another.

Presents speak louder than words.

The patient club-waiter is no loser.

Never put a gift cigar in your mouth.

Presents make the heart grow fonder.

Gifts show which way the wind blows.

A friend in need is a friend at Christmas.

The proof of the Christmas is in the eating.

A gift in the hand is worth two on the tree.

It is more expensive to give than to receive.

A man is known by the Christmas he keeps.

You must understand before you are understood.

One touch of Christmas makes the whole world kin.

A good 'leven raises much dough for its alma mater.

A present is not without honor save in your own family.

A little Christmas now and then is relished by the wisest men.

Take care of the holly and the mistletoe will take care of itself.

CREMATION IN ENGLAND.

It will be surprising if the remarkable weight and number of names practically subscribed to the cause of cremation within the past few months—names like those of Spencer, Edwin Arnold, Leslie Stephen, Watts Henley, and Antoinette Sterling—are not some day noted as almost marking an epoch by the historian of the future. The Roman Catholic Church, as is well known, still refuses its last rites to those who thus defy one of the dogmas of the Nicene and Athanasian creeds, and students will be interested to learn the fate of the petition just sent by the Berlin Cremation Society to the Pope, wherein not far short of 10,000 persons pray for the abolition of the church's official disapproval thus expressed.

THE ATHLETIC GEISHA.

Advocates of the physical equality of women and men might find argument to support their theory among the Japanese. The girls and boys wrestle on equal terms and the women are said to be as strong as the men—supple, "bounding with the vim of life and graceful in every line." The Japanese woman seeks abundance of air, drinks pure water and goes out of doors the first thing in the morning. Consequently consumption is a rare disease. Instead of living in overheated rooms they merely add extra clothing to what they wear already. Women always have some time for recreation. Even the poorest woman goes to the bath at night and later on meets her friends. But all go to rest early.

EXPLOSIONS OF WHISKY

SOME STRANGE SCENES AT BIG CONFLAGRATIONS.

At Glasgow the Streets Ran With Blazing Oil and Turpentine.

Gallons of good, hot punch were recently pouring down the drains of Aldgate, London. This melancholy waste of good stuff occurred during the great fire which devastated four acres of property forming the goods station of the London and North-Western Railway Company, when damage was done to the extent of about \$75,000.

Thousands of dollars worth of twenty-five cent cigars ended in premature smoke, and bales of wool, paper, cases of crockery, and other merchandise, were destroyed by blunders.

In one building where brandy was stored, the casks burst, sending a stream of flaming spirit which melted in a few seconds the iron bars which guarded the windows.

Even when the fire had been thoroughly mastered, some three days afterwards, whisky, brandy, rum, and water—quite hot and pronounced excellent to the taste by those on the spot—were pumped from the basement of the ruined building and ran down the gutters to the drain in a clear, steaming stream.

RIVERS OF BLAZING WHISKY.

The fire which broke out at the Ardowan Distillery, in the east end of Greenock, Scotland, was hardly less disastrous. During the time it lasted the inhabitants of the neighborhood were in a wild state of panic.

In the distillery upwards of one million gallons of whisky were stored and when, soon after the fire began, these escaped from the casks and rushed down the streets in rivers of blazing blue and green flame, many people fled from their homes in terror. And not without reason.

A large flour mill, in the track of the fiery spirit, was exploded, and unhappily, seven persons were killed, while many were injured, and other property was set alight. Eventually, however, the whisky burnt itself out, but the damage done was estimated at \$500,000.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed, too, at the fire which destroyed the huge hop warehouse of Messrs. Horsley and Co., at Southwark, London, some three years ago.

Twenty fire-engines had been pumping water into the blazing mass unceasingly for two hours, when the whole front of the building fell bodily out with a terrific roar.

SHOWERS OF HOPS.

When the dust and smoke had cleared away a strange scene presented itself. Cascades of hops had poured out of the building. Swollen by the water that had been poured on them, the enormous quantities of hops had exerted such pressure on the walls that at last they had given way. The street outside the warehouse was covered with hops as with snow, and with tons of broken brick-work and masonry. One could climb on the hop-covered debris to the third storey. Wet hops stuccoed the fronts of the neighboring houses, while the gutters seemed to run with beer.

In the case of the fire which occurred in Glasgow Harbor a year or so back, however, the streets were running with blazing oil. In Stevens' Store at the time were 1,225 barrels of turpentine, 200 barrels of paraffin, 50 barrels of treacle, and 100 tons of celluloid, and the whole of this inflammable material when set fire played fearful havoc with the surrounding property.

At one time a large volume of burning oil was carried across the Clyde almost to the opposite bank, but firemen on the ferries and steam tugs checked the blazing current before it

local authorities. He had grasped the fact that the tallow could always be clarified, and would then realize its original value. His estate was brought him a rich harvest. When he died, a few months ago, he left \$75,000—the remains of the fortune he had made entirely through the Tooley Street fire.—Pearson's Weekly.

DO YOU RUB YOUR FINGERS?

Nervous People Contract Some Curious Habits.

Many persons possessing highly-strung nerves continually perform little tricks without being aware that they are doing so. One man, when in a bus or train, is in the habit of rubbing his right thumb and forefinger together very methodically, doing it so often that he has had to give up wearing gloves, as he so soon spoils them.

Another man dives his left hand into his trousers pocket and counts the loose copper coins; he always has to keep half-a-dozen in that pocket on purpose. He is not exactly conscious of the counting process, and he couldn't tell you precisely how many coins there are.

A further example is that of a man who moves his toes in his boots to such an extent that his socks are worn through with astonishing rapidity; while another is continually consulting his watch; he looks at the time without knowing that he is doing so, and if you were to ask him for the "right time," he wouldn't be able to tell you more than once out of fifty times.

Nervousness is at the bottom of these habits, the victim desires to do something to help him to think or to occupy him. The man who rubs his gloves fidgets because he is late and the train goes too slowly, and he works his fingers as though that would mend matters. Then his nervous action develops into a habit which is difficult to break. It is well to guard against contracting any habits of this kind, for we are just as likely to contract an objectionable as a harmless one.

WARSHIPS VS PORPOISES

QUEER JOBS DONE BY SOLDIER AND SAILOR.

Act as Firemen at Chelsea Barracks, and Agriculturists in Egypt.

Soldiers with fixed bayonets clearing a London street in this year of grace 1904 seems an extraordinary sight. Yet this did happen not many months ago in Pimlico. There was no popular rising, no riots, and no barricades; but a serious fire had broken out at a wood-yard near Chelsea Barracks. Quickly the Scots Guards doubled out with their fire-engines, before the gleaming helmets of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade were anywhere near the scene of the outbreak, and, under the direction of the colonel, set to work to subdue the flames. Meanwhile, a detachment fixed bayonets, and forced back the huge crowd which had collected.

Some of the jobs which Tommy Atkins is called upon to do in peace time are particularly unmilitary. Recently British soldiers stationed in Egypt have turned agriculturists, and have been destroying the locusts, which otherwise would have preyed upon the crops, and brought bankruptcy and ruin upon the unfortunate natives. The work was hard, and more difficult than it looked; but, with Tommy's proverbial readiness in adapting himself to circumstances, the soldiers were pre-eminently successful in their efforts, and the crops were saved. Information having been received that vast flocks of locusts were advancing from the south, the insecticide army marched into the desert to meet the odd enemy, and in several pitched battles he was defeated with loss, and

LIFE IN PORT ARTHUR

UNUSUAL INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

A Newspaper Printed and Published During the Bombardment.

Interesting glimpses of life in Port Arthur are given by the newspaper "Novi Kral," which has been published continuously during the siege. The latest copies of the newspaper were sent by junk from Port Arthur to Chifu, and lengthy extracts are now published.

The first number issued after the beginning of the siege contains this editorial apology:

"The present number, with shorter text than usual, is issued with the help of a most limited number of workmen, who have remained unflinchingly, despite the shell fragments that fly into the office."

A few days later is this note:

"Yesterday our office was included in the sphere of the enemy's fire. About ten shells exploded in the neighborhood of the office, fragments driving into the walls and breaking the windows, but leaving all our men un wounded."

The first shells caused some panic, as may be seen from the order of the commander of the port, Admiral Grigorivitch, addressed to the port workmen who wished to draw their pay and leave for Chifu:

"Under the influence of some dastardly cowards many of the port's workmen ask for their pay and want to leave. I will not give out the pay! Is it possible that you—Russian workmen—wish to flee? Shame! Work on with the same energy. Be worthy of fame and of the enemy's envy."

Upon other classes of workmen the bombardment had a demoralizing effect. The first day twenty-four men were arrested by the police for drunkenness. On the second day there were twelve culprits. Instead of being fined or put to prison labor the offenders were allowed to expiate their offences by removing the wounded from the field of battle.

WORK FOR DRUNKARDS.

"It was good," remarks The "Novi Kral," "to see how well the drunkards of yesterday accepted their punishment by carrying away the wounded under the enemy's fire."

Bomb-proofs became the fashion. Concerning them The "Novi Kral" complains that "a damp, dark sheeting, even if it hinders the passage of a shell fragment, will inevitably have its effect on one's moral courage. A day spent in a sheeting, with the sound of gunshots reaching you from the outer world, will make even a cheerful man downhearted."

An Alimentary Commission was appointed, which made a lengthy report on local conditions.

"In spite of the continuous bombardment," says the report, "all those employed in refreshment rooms, tea-rooms, and bakeries continue to fulfil their duties unceasingly, although shells sometimes fall close to those places."

A comical figure in the life of Port Arthur was that of an apothecary, M. Bishoff. The "Novi Kral" pursued him so relentlessly with taunts and reproaches for his lack of courage in having left part of the town without his medicines, that after a fortnight's baiting the unfortunate man issued an advertisement informing the town's people of his new address. Meanwhile the bombardment became regular.

"It continues," says The "Novi Kral," "systematically from seven in the morning until eleven or twelve then from two or three until six or seven. The firing goes on by squares as the appearance of shells is observed simultaneously only within a definite and comparatively small area."

BUSY FIRE BRIGADE.

Exemplary order appears to have reigned in Port Arthur. Wherever a shell

COAL MINER REVIVALIST

EVAN ROBERTS STIRS WHOLE OF WEST WALES.

Declares That "God Seized Hold of Him," and He Will Go Where Spirit Calls.

Fired with the sense of a Divine mission miraculously communicated, Evan Roberts is carrying a flame through the torpid villages of West Wales. A revival is in progress which promises to rival the most famous of those of the Wesleys.

From Brynteg, among its fields and damp woods, to where Llanelli foul the air with the belch of its factory stacks, the infection of the man's power has spread. He is a young Welshman of some twenty-six years, who a few months ago was working as a collier. He had a loaning towards the ministry, and made his way by sheer hard toil and thrift to Newcastle Emlyn, where he was in course of being prepared for entering college.

It was there, as he says, that he received the Divine command to go forth among his villages and preach.

As he sat alone one evening in his study there came a knock at his door. He opened it, and found no one; but as he stood in the open door wondering, he heard a voice that told him what to do. This is his own account and forthwith he commenced to travel the countryside preaching at the chapels he came to with wondrous success.

In person he is the middle height, a Welshman of the fair-haired type, with blue eyes a trifle vacant. He does not carry with him into the common relations of life that power which has made him famous in the pulpit. He is shy and awkward, but once he faces his audience his skin of vacuousness is sloughed from him.

Welsh is his medium. He speaks with rapt, upturned face and half-closed eyes and trembling plucking hands. His face positively glows. He is described as palpably out of his own keeping—drunk with the splendor of his words.

When he has concluded his present enterprise he will return to his studies and will enter the ministry in the regular manner.

Among the common people there is no question of his success. He has taken them by storm. Wherever he goes they admit his marvelous power. His services are held at all hours of the day and night, and pitmen, laborers in the field, and shopkeepers "cut" work in order to hear him.

HOW HE WAS "CALLED."

Of what mettle is this young revivalist wonder-worker? Three weeks ago he was at Newcastle Emlyn studying for the ministry.

Away from the chapel he is no great talker. His ideas are bounded simply and solely by its four walls. He answers almost in monosyllables and gesticulates. He is very shy. His hands are never still for a moment. His eyes are as restless as his hands.

"I was not always like this," he said, thoughtfully, "not always. Once I liked novels. Now it is peace that I love most of all—peace that first came to me six weeks ago at Blaenau'r-chen. The Spirit baptized me there. Afterwards it sent me a message, 'Go home for a week,' it commanded. So I obeyed. I went home to Caslwrchwr.

"There another message came. It told me to go forth with three women. Their names were even mentioned. I communicated the message to them. They obeyed. Two others followed."

"But this message," I protested. "How was it manifested?"

"God seized hold of me. He pressed me down to the earth. I felt the weight of His hand upon me, for my face was purple. My mother had the same experience when she was converted. She fell to the ground so that people thought she

Store at the time were 1,225 barrels of turpentine, 200 barrels of paraffin, 50 barrels of treacle, and 100 tons of celluloid, and the whole of this inflammable material when set free played fearful havoc with the surrounding property.

At one time a large volume of burning oil was carried across the Clyde almost to the opposite bank, but firemen on the ferries and steam tugs checked the blazing current before it damaged any of the craft in the immediate neighborhood.

PICCADILLY IN FLAMES.

A similar scene was witnessed in the William Wright Dock, Hull, about the same time, when a small coasting steamer named Seagull, laden with paraffin and naphtha, caught fire. In a few minutes the dock was converted into a burning lake. When the Seagull sank, her cargo began to float out in casks, each one burning, but prompt measures saved any damage being done to the neighboring vessels.

In Piccadilly, London, not long ago, the extraordinary spectacle of tall columns of flame, fed from broken gas mains, towering fiercely above the surrounding buildings, was to be seen. For eight hours they burnt unceasingly till workmen dug up the roadway and the supply of gas, which fed the roaring flames, was diverted.

This remarkable fire occurred in the demolition of Walsingham House, where a deep excavation had been made. Owing to heavy rains the soil had subsided and the electric cables and three large gas mains, of eighteen, six, and four inches in diameter, being thus deprived of support, immediately collapsed.

The fusing, which was a sequel to the snapping of the electric wires, started a vigorous blaze, which promptly set alight the volumes of gas rushing from the gaping mains.

Another remarkable London fire was that which destroyed, some fourteen years back, several blocks of buildings in Queen Victoria and Upper Thames Streets. The weather was very severe at the time and the extraordinary spectacle of the fire burning among huge depending icicles and frost-covered timbers was to be witnessed.

The streets were covered with sheets of ice, while the water froze as it left the hose, running in globular form around the nozzles. The hose also froze to the ground or building with which it came in contact.

Extensive as was this fire, its damage to property fails in comparison with the fearful conflagration in Tooley Street, some years earlier. The loss was estimated at \$10,000,000, and was said to be the worst fire that has occurred in Great Britain since the historic one in 1666.

The outbreak commenced in the extensive range of premises known as Corrom's Wharf, where were situated the bonded warehouses belonging to Messrs. Scovell.

FORTUNE FROM A FIRE.

They were six storeys in height, filled with valuable merchandise of every description, among which were thousands of chests of tea, coffee, and bales of silk stored away in the upper floors, while in the lower floors and basement was an immense stock of Russian tallow, tar, oils, bales of cotton, hops and grain.

Barrels of tar and tallow floated afloat upon the water, drifting merrily, like small islands of flame. At one time about 20,000 casks of Russian tallow were computed to be afloat, but after burning for four days and nights the fire eventually burnt itself out.

One man, however, saw fortune in this terrible fire. The Russian tallow ran down the streets in streams, blocking the main and subsidiary drains, and giving employment to a small army of men who did nothing but clear away the obstruction. This individual hired a piece of waste ground and bought every cartload of refuse for a nominal sum from the

more difficult loan it looked; but, with Tommy's proverbial readiness in adapting himself to circumstances, the soldiers were pre-eminently successful in their efforts, and the crops were saved. Information having been received that vast flocks of locusts were advancing from the south, the insecticide army marched into the desert to meet the odd enemy, and in several pitched battles he was defeated with loss, and

EGYPT BREATHED AGAIN.

If British soldiers fight insects, French sailors fight fish. Some time ago the fishers of Brittany were on the verge of starvation because of the failure of the sardine fishery. The savory little fish had been attacked by huge shoals of porpoises, which had wrought havoc among them. As a large population depends upon the sardine fishery for a living, it may be imagined how acute was the distress among the sturdy fishermen and their families. Accordingly, French gunboats were despatched to the waters most infested by the porpoises, and their quick-firers thinned out the destructive pests considerably.

One of the most difficult and dangerous peacetime tasks which has ever fallen to the lot of the British soldier was during the plague in India. The ignorant and superstitious natives persisted in concealing any cases of plague that might occur in their families, and this constituted a grave danger to the communities. House-to-house visits of inspection were ordered by the authorities, and the medical officers were accompanied by soldiers, in order that cases of plague which were detected might be removed, for the general safety. Thus Tommy was exposed not only to the risk of infection by a loathsome disease, but to the hatred and malvolence of the ignorant people with whom he had to deal. The way in which the work was carried out reflects the utmost credit on the British soldier.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The troops are invariably called upon to grapple with the bush-fires, which occur in the hottest weather. A detachment will turn out and surround a fire, which they will beat out with rifle-butts. Sometimes the blaze proves temporarily too much for the troops; and an officer who won the D. S. O. in South Africa once told the writer that he never ran so fast in all his life as he did with a bush-fire sweeping down on him and the men under his command, the flames towering fifty feet above their heads.

This recalls a little-known fact with regard to the transportation of troops. On every hired transport a peculiar duty falls to the quartermaster. Of course, in case of an outbreak of fire, every man on board has his own duty allotted to him beforehand; but the quartermaster's lot is to go to the ladies' cabin — commonly called the "dovecot" — and soothe the fears of the fair occupants. This has been the traditional duty of the quartermaster ever since the old days of troopships, and it is continued in this age of hired transports. —London Answers.

MEN DRINK MORE.

According to the criminal statistics, which have just been issued by the Dominion Government, drunkenness is on the increase among the male portion of the population, but decreasing among women. The convictions in the several provinces in 1901 and 1903 are given as follows:

Provinces.	1901.	1903.
Prince Edward Island.	241	274
Nova Scotia	1,387	2,726
New Brunswick	1,299	1,458
Quebec	5,973	2,981
Ontario	3,900	5,043
Manitoba	834	1,466
British Columbia	1,232	1,356
Northwest Territories	491	941
Yukon	370	837
Totals	12,727	16,582

Krai," "systematically from seven in the morning until eleven or twelve then from two or three until six or seven. The firing goes on by squares as the appearance of shells is observed simultaneously only within a definite and comparatively small area.

BUSY FIRE BRIGADE.

Exemplary order appears to have reigned in Port Arthur. Wherever a shell dropped the fire brigade hastened to the spot, but in this way many firemen fell victims to the Japanese gunners.

"Now people listen calmly to the shells," says the "Novi Krai," "and speculate as to where the unwelcome guests will alight. This one is going past; may God grant it will fall in the water," is a common expression."

Life now begins to return to its normal state, as shown by the advertisements.

A tuner named Kudravtsov, continues to make daily vain inquiries concerning the whereabouts of a piano that has disappeared from a house in the town.

The Port Arthur branch of the East Chinese Bank announces the dates for certain financial operations.

One advertiser is anxious to purchase a horse and carriage. Another informs the public that a dog has been found, and suddenly, amid the roar of shells, is heard a desperate cry. "A monkey named Yashka has absconded. Reward offered."

Seven wails appear in as many issues of the "Novi Krai," for the errant Yashka.

NEW AND STRANGE.

Some of the Latest Inventions and Discoveries.

Ninvar is a new alloy that will prevent the expansion of iron through heat. It should be invaluable for rails and instruments of precision, which are sometimes thrown out of gear in the hot weather and in tropical countries.

A novel restorative for persons who have fainted or are unconscious from partial suffocation is suggested by a Bohemian doctor; it is to pull the nose. A rhythmic movement of this kind excites the sensory nerves and speedily induces consciousness.

The latest suggested cure for the distressing complaint known as hay fever is as simple as it is strange. It is merely to wear smoked glasses. Dr. F. E. Stowell thinks that hay fever, in many cases, is due to irritation of the eyes. This remedy is so easy to adopt that it is worth trying.

A strange fish with a peculiar characteristic has lately been brought into notice at Ceylon. It has the capacity of altering its appearance to resemble a dried leaf, and it has frequently deluded fishermen into the belief that they have netted a piece of decaying vegetation; they throw it back into the water and it immediately swims away.

A new fire alarm for hotels and large flats is composed of an annunciator in the clerk's office or porter's room and attachments in every room of the building. If a fire breaks out in one room, the apparatus fixed therein is set at work through the heat, the bell rings in the office, and alarm bells are set going all over the building. The alarm starts as soon as the temperature of a room rises over a certain degree.

A simple curling-iron heater, to prevent the waste of time and the arm-ache caused by holding the iron in the flame, is a contrivance that will probably find favor. It fits over the burner, thus leading the flame to a horizontal piece in which there are holes to produce jets. The iron is fixed in another piece over these jets and can remain there till hot enough, while the user is busy with her toilette.

Many an odd fellow in this country doesn't belong to an I. O. O. F. lodge.

ed. I communicated the message to them. They obeyed. Two others followed."

"But this message," I protested. "How was it manifested?"

"God seized hold of me. He pressed me down to the earth. I felt the weight of His hand upon me, for my face was purple. My mother had the same experience when she was converted. She fell to the ground so that people thought she was ill."

"And what are you going to do?"

"Do? How do I know? I shall go where the spirit calls me. I have left everything. I have given up everything except two hundred pounds, and I would surrender even that with pleasure. Even now I am waiting the Master's bidding. Ah, it is a grand life. I am happy, so happy, that I could walk on the air. Tired? Never. God has made me strong. He has given me courage. I could face millions."

No wonder the ministry is astounded. Here, they say, is a young man a boy, preaching what? Mirth. Actually mirth and laughter. He smiles when he prays. He laughs when he exhorts. So Welsh ministers shake their heads. They do not understand.

HOW PEOPLE ARE AFFECTED.

Almost indescribable scenes are being witnessed in Ammanford district, where crowded meetings are nightly held, and where persons who have never known to speak in public before deliver addresses and sing hymns. People give way to sobbing and wailing, and strong young men prostrate themselves on the floor and benches in agonized repentance for sin. One or two describe visions they have seen, which intensify the emotion.

Two ministers have declared that unless they have the "Spirit" they will not re-enter their pulpits. Since the commencement of the revival the Bettws football club has become defunct owing to the effect of the meetings on many members.

Meanwhile there is another side to the matter. The managers of several of the local tinplate works complain of their establishments being disorganized by the failure of numbers of their employees, especially young girls to attend work in the mornings. One works estimates its loss at £20 a day.

Then again men suddenly cease work to hold prayer meetings. One Wednesday morning a "hooter" was sounded at Grovesend tinplate works at which the employees dropped their tools and engaged in prayer. The collieries at Garngoch No. 2 pit, and the mill men at Messrs. Lewis' works did the same thing. A prayer meeting was held in the tin house of the latter establishment.

HIS DEAD REGIMENT.

This grim story of the war is quoted by The Manchester Guardian from a Siberian paper. A Russian regiment was surprised by a Japanese ambuscade and lost 2,000 killed. Of one company every man was killed or wounded, only the captain and two other officers being able to get clear. When the enemy came the captain, though wounded, went off by himself. One of his friends, alarmed at this, went to look for him. He found him on the battlefield seated on a large stone. He had dragged to the spot the bodies of the men who once formed his company, and had arranged them in the ranks they filled when alive. When he recognized his friend, he called out to him to shoot him for his cowardice in being alive when all his men were dead. Then, losing his reason altogether, he harangued his dead men, calling upon them to follow him, and promising them victory. When they did not follow him he reproached them, but affectionately, addressing them by their names. He had at last to be removed by force, and is now in the lunatic asylum at Harbin.

The GREAT SALE STILL CON

While our store has been thronged with delighted buyers since the opening of the year. For instance

Childs Rockers 15c

Albums 35c to \$1

Family Bibles

Purses 5c upwa

5 quires Note Paper 25c, and

This whole stock of \$4,000 must be sold by Jan. 1st

Ayers

Bald? Scalp shiny and thin?
Then it's probably too late.
You neglected dandruff. If
you had only taken our ad-
vice, you would have cured

Hair Vigor

the dandruff, saved your hair,
and added much to it. If
not entirely bald, now is your
opportunity. Improve it.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over 10
years and have a heavy
growth of rich brown hair, due, I think, es-
sentially to Ayer's Hair Vigor."

Mrs. M. A. KEITH, Belleville, Ill.

\$1.00 a bottle.
All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO.
Lowell, Mass.

for

Good Hair

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the rate will be 10c per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

Mr. Whitney has styled himself as the champion of purity in Ontario politics and the conservative press is supposed to be preaching this doctrine.

How have they set about to do it? Read any of Mr. Whitney's speeches. Peruse any of the editorial columns in the leading papers that are espousing his cause. In nearly every sentence uttered by Mr. Whitney he uses language that would come with better grace from a prize fighter or a river-driver. The editorials in The Mail and other leading conservative journals are teeming with gross misrepresentation and uncalled for abuse. Is this the way to raise the standard of public discussion? Is this the sort of campaign we are now entering upon?

Is the banner Province of Ontario which has heretofore prided itself as the most enlightened member of the federation to sink to the level of a South American Republic? We have in this country liberals and conservatives living side by side upon the most friendly terms. Each concedes to the other his right to entertain his own views upon the political questions of the day. If the rank and file of the party follow the example of the conservative leaders the good feeling that has heretofore existed will very soon be destroyed. The liberals of Lennox have especial reason to be proud of their candidate. Nowhere in Lennox

could be found a gentleman who embodies in himself the true principals of liberalism in a more marked degree than Mr. M. S. Madole. His whole life will bear the closest scrutiny and will be found to be in harmony with all that is noblest and best in the records of the great party to which he belongs and in which he has the most implicit confidence. Born of good old loyal stock of the type that has given to Lennox the good name it has won. Mr. Madole has grown up in our midst and in all his varied business relations has gained the well-merited reputation of being a progressive, enlightened, great forward-thinking man.

means are provided for getting every voter to the poll. See that they get there early. If there are any absences see that they are communicated with and impressed with the necessity of being here on election day. Don't wait until the week before election to make these arrangements but do it now. Mr. Madole should be elected and will be elected if his friends bear in mind that each has a duty to perform.

Sudden death on the increase.—People apparently well and happy to-day, to-morrow are stricken down, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the heart is the cause. The king of heart remedies Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, is within reach of all. It relieves in 30 minutes, and cures most chronic cases.—91—Sold by F. L. Hooper.

A CHANGE IN THE ACT DESIRED.

An evidence of the dissatisfaction felt in regard to the Agricultural and Arts Act which affects all the agricultural and horticultural societies in Ontario was furnished last week at the horticultural convention in Toronto. The relation of the act to horticultural societies was discussed and a committee appointed to wait on the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture to request that the Act be revised. It was pointed out that many counties in the Province have no horticultural societies. Were horticultural societies to be established, its grant would have to be taken from a part given to the agricultural society. The objection on the part of the agricultural societies in many counties, has been sufficiently strong to prevent the formation of horticultural societies. In other counties, where there are a number of agricultural societies, the grants to the horticultural societies are so small that they are unable to do effective work. The deputation asked the Minister of Agriculture to take steps to place horticultural societies on a footing of their own. The Minister of Agriculture agreed with the claims and

School Growth.

A Business College that is compelled to increase its space four times in one year, and finally purchases the finest, best lighted and easiest ventilated building in its town, is showing evidences of substantial progress.

The reasons are not far to seek. Professionally trained, experienced business teachers, a record for Scholarships, and a post graduate course which is largely patronized by graduates of other schools. Write us for catalogue and we will tell you all about it. Our graduates are sought after. Address—

Picton Business College,
Picton, Ont.

should be removed from the flock and fed on soft food. If the disease has reached the offensive stage the fowl should be killed and the house disinfected with sulphur fumes or a three per cent solution of creolin to prevent the spread of the disease. If it is desired to save a valuable bird, it is a good plan to loosen the discharge in the nostrils and eyes, and immerse the head for 20 or 30 seconds in a one to two per cent solution of permanganate of potash. The treatment should be given twice daily until all symptoms have disappeared. Roup is most prevalent in draughty, overcrowded and dirty poultry houses. The inside of the house should be well cleaned and the ventilation and lighting so arranged that the house will be perfectly dry and free from draughts.

GAPES—This disease usually affects only young birds, and as its name indicates is characterised by the chick gaping—opening its mouth at frequent intervals to get breath. As the disease proceeds the breathing

E. & J. HARDY & CO

Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge
by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis
will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the
following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

All Run Down

THIS is a common expression we hear on every side. Unless there is some organic trouble, the condition can doubtless be remedied. Your doctor is the best adviser. Do not dose yourself with all kinds of advertised remedies—get his opinion. More than likely you need a concentrated fat food to enrich your blood and tone up the system.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

is just such a food in its best form. It will build up the weakened and wasted body when all other foods fail to nourish. If you are run down or emaciated, give it a trial: it cannot hurt you. It is essentially the best possible nourishment for delicate children and pale, anaemic girls. We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE

Chemists

Toronto, Ont.

50c. and \$1. All Druggists



confidence. Born of good old loyal stock of the type that has given to Lennox the good name it has won. Mr. Madole has grown up in our midst and in all his varied business relations has gained the well-merited reputation of being a progressive, enlightened, straightforward business man. In addition to his mercantile pursuits Mr. Madole is also carrying on farming operations on a rather extensive scale. His interests in every respect are closely identified with all classes of the constituents to whom he is appealing for support. If the conservatives of Lennox, and we believe there are many independent and pure-minded men among them believe that the policies of our country need purifying how could they further this end better than by electing Mr. Madole? In him our riding would have a representative who would not only stand up for what is pure and honorable but is capable of giving expression to his views. Why should Lennox send to parliament a man whose voice would never be heard upon the floor of the house? Lennox should not only have a representative who understands the needs of the people he is representing in parliament but Lennox should send to Toronto a man whom can, when the occasion demands it, rise to his feet and give expression to his views. Such a man we have in Mr. Madole. Mr. Madole's views on all moral questions are well known. He can be depended upon to support any advanced legislation tending to raise the moral standard of our people. A great many people are clamoring for an opportunity to raise the moral tone of our political life. All who are sincere in their expressed desire to purify the political atmosphere of the country could not further their ends better than by voting for Mr. Madole. In all the bitterness of hotly contested campaign when men often forget themselves and say things that in their sober moments they would not think of giving utterance to, no one was bold enough to utter a single word against the character or political motives of Mr. Madole, nor can a man be found to-day but will admit that Mr. Madole is in every respect a model candidate. If Mr. Madole is a model candidate he certainly would make a model member of parliament. We all want a model parliament. Let Lennox do its duty towards attaining that desired end by electing Mr. Madole. The liberals of Lennox with the aid of a large number of conservatives who are going to give Mr. Madole their support and influence can return him with such an overwhelming majority that there will be no doubt as to the views of the riding of Lennox upon the great questions of the day affecting the moral welfare of the people. In order to bring this about the zealous elector must do something more than sit by his fireside until election day and then go and poll his vote. Every citizen has a duty to perform. Indifference and our confidence has been responsible for many an ignoble defeat. The days are short, the weather may be inclement and the roads in a bad condition. This is a busy season of the year and it is quite probable that Mr. Madole will be unable to make a thorough canvass of every part of the riding. He has intimated that it is his intention to follow the rule laid down at the great liberal convention and employ no organizers or canvassers outside of his own riding. There are capable men in every polling subdistrict who should be willing to make some sacrifice to prevent the overthrow of a government that has done so much for Ontario. To these men Mr. Madole is looking for active assistance. What can they do? Not much is required. Don't wait for an organizer. Secure corrected copies of the revised voters lists. Call in your neighbors. Go over the lists carefully. See that

cultural societies, the horticultural societies are so small that they are unable to do effective work. The deputation asked the Minister of Agriculture to take steps to place horticultural societies on a footing of their own. The Minister of Agriculture agreed with the claims and a special committee representing the horticultural societies will meet to suggest changes that may be made in the act. It is probable a Provincial Horticultural Association will be formed.

A NEW DAIRY PAPER FOR CANADA.

It is probable that Canada will shortly have a new dairy paper. Committees appointed by the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations have been considering the matter, a result of which it has practically been decided to form a joint stock company to start such a paper and conduct it as the official organ of both associations. Stock in this company will be limited to parties directly interested in dairying. It is expected the first number will be published in time for distribution at the annual convention of the Dairymen's Association in January.

Although dairying is one of the leading industries of Canada, there has never been any regular dairy paper and dairymen generally have long felt the need for such an organ. It is estimated there are about 325,000 people in Canada directly interested in dairying, of which almost 100,000 live in Ontario. It is probable that the dairy paper and The Canadian Horticulturist, the official organ of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association will be published under one management. The dairy paper will be issued semi-monthly for 60 cents a year, or 2 years for \$1, thus ensuring a large circulation. As both papers have fields of their own, it is not expected there will be any conflict with the already established farm papers.

THE DISEASES OF POULTRY.

The Poultry Division, Ottawa, points out that the treatment of poultry diseases should seldom concern the farmer. If the healthiest and most vigorous fowls are kept for breeding, if the chickens are reared under satisfactory conditions, fed on wholesome food and not over-crowded, there will rarely be disease among them. When disease does appear, it will usually be found more satisfactory to kill and bury the sick birds than to undertake to treat them. Some of the commonest poultry diseases are Catarrh, roup, gape and leg weakness.

CATARRH—Catarrh in poultry closely resembles the common 'cold in the head' of man. It is accompanied by sneezing, difficult breathing and watery discharge from the nostrils, and is apt to develop into roup. Among the causes are lack of ventilation, draughts, dampness, exposure, and improper care and feeding. The prevention and treatment are much the same as for roup.

ROUP—The following are some of the symptoms of the various stages of this infectious disease; puffed or swollen eyelids, watery discharge from the eyes and noses, eyes swollen and closed by offensive cheesy matter, thick, gelatinous discharge from the eyes and nose; frothy mucus in the mouth and throat, throat covered with thick cheesy matter.

In the early stages of the disease the inflammation can be reduced by bathing the eyes and face of the fowl with a mixture composed of equal parts of sweet oil and whiskey. The fowl

and free from draughts.

GAPES—This disease usually affects only young birds, and as its name indicates is characterised by the chick gaping—opening its mouth at frequent intervals to get breath. As the disease proceeds the breathing becomes very labored. Gapes result from the presence of worms in the windpipe. The windpipe becomes inflamed, and this, together with the worms, is apt to cause suffocation of the chicken. When the inflammation extends to the lungs, death usually ensues.

The worms may be removed by the fumes of sulphur or coal tar, or by dropping one or two drops of spirits of turpentine or salicylate of soda into the windpipe. A fumigator can be made from an old barrel. The ends of the barrel should be removed, and the chickens to be treated placed on a grating inside the barrel. The top of the barrel may be covered with an old sack, and a plate of burning sulphur placed on the ground inside the barrel.

Instead of using sulphur, the inside of the barrel may be painted with a mixture of coal tar and coal oil, of the same consistency of paint. The chickens should be watched while under treatment, and removed as soon as they show signs of being overcome by the fumes. Three treatments usually suffice, they are given night and morning. The worms are killed, lose their hold upon the internal surface of the windpipe and the chickens cough them up.

Chickens contract the disease when allowed to run on ground which has been infested with the gapeworm; the worms are conveyed from one bird to another through the medium of food and drink. When the worms have been destroyed by fumigation, it is advisable to remove the chickens to dry uncontaminated ground, or if this is impossible plough or dig up the earth about the pens and to scatter air-slacked lime around. The disease is rarely present among chickens that are reared on well-drained soil, and away from the dampness about farm buildings.

LEG WEAKNESS—Leg weakness is found among chicks that are housed in badly constructed brooders, overfed with unsuitable food, or not allowed sufficient exercise on an earth floor. Chicks that are affected should be placed on a ground that is covered with chaff and animal food and small grains made the principal part of their

ON THE BRINK OF THE GRAVE RESTORED TO HEALTH BY A Wonderful Curative Liquid.

Composed of Healing gums, Balsams, Barks, Etc. This Compound is called the

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Miss Emma Monroe, Trenton, Ont., says: "I suffered for a long time with nervousness and back-ache. I then got a distressing hacking cough, lost flesh, and felt very miserable every way."

I consulted two doctors; both said I had quick consumption and could only live a few weeks. A friend, who had used O. R. KIDNEY CURE, said she believed my trouble was due to weak kidneys. I commenced its use; and, before I had finished six bottles, I felt like a new girl. That was two years ago, and to-day I am perfectly well and happy.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is sold by all druggists, 50c. a bottle; or write to

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
2 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature
of
Charl. H. Fletcher

OF FANCY GOODS CONTINUES.

opening of this great sale we still have Wonderful Bargains yet.

es, worth \$3, for \$1, better ones for \$1.50
yards Crepe Paper 2 rolls for 5c
other equally good bargains

1st.

Great Sale of Toys on Saturday 10th.

A. E. PAUL.

AT THE POLLARD STORE.

ration.

In conclusion it may be said that at least half the cases of diseases in poultry are due directly or indirectly to lice and other parasites. Chickens that have had their vitality sapped by vermin fall an easy prey to diseases like catarrh and roup. There is not likely to be much profit from a flock of poultry unless it is housed in clean and comfortable quarters and kept free from lice and mites.

POLITICAL POINTERS

Wonder if the Trunk in the bedroom will tell if the supply has arrived?

How it must have groaned under its burden, to think it was concealing that portion of the purity fund.

It did not worry Uriah Wilson to carry that check of \$100.00 from Alex. Carscallen to Cousin Tom.

Was that part of the Purity Fund or was the \$100.00 given by Uriah the only amount that was blessed?

He could not tell at the election trial, he was too sick and could not answer.

I put the money in my pocket, but could never tell afterwards where it went to, so said Tommy, under oath.

Has it been found out yet whether Switzerville is in South Fredericksburgh or not? Our member for the Local Legislature swore it was in South Fredericksburg. Ask some boy in the first book.

He expressed himself as being thankful that he did not belong to the corrupt party. Oh! Oh!

I'd rather be dead than suffer the tortures of insomnia, palpitation and nervous twitching of my muscles induced by simple neglect of a little indigestion. These are the forceful and warning words of a lady who proclaims that her cure by South American Nervine when everything else had failed was a modern miracle. A few doses give relief.—92—Sold by, F. L. Hooper.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods

Wood's Phosphodine.

Before and After. The only medicine that gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emotions, Spasm, Torpor, Impairment, and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excess use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental and Brain Worry, all of which lead to Insanity, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave.* Price \$1 per package or six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Napanee by Thos. B. Wallace, F. L. Hooper, T. A. Huffman, J. J. Perry, and Nelson & Robinson, Druggists.

EXPRESSIONS.

Toronto Star.

In the time of B. O. Lott, did they really vote or not?

Exchange.

PORT Arthur reports are to the effect that many of the Russian shells are bad. These are probably some that were labelled "new laid" in the grocery stores last winter.

Montreal Herald.

DESPATCHES from Tokio let us know that under Japanese fire the battleship Poltava sunk with as little fuss as a bogus ballot box.

Hamilton Times.

A London man has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, for sending in a false alarm. Mr. Whitney is to get four years more in the opposition for a similar offence.

—

Having trouble with your lantern globes breaking? You can get one at WALLACE'S that heat can't break.

How Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets Give instant Relief. — They're handy to carry—take one after eating—

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS.—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

Cost 10 Cents—but worth a dollar a vial. This is the testimony of hundreds who use Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills. They are so pure, so pleasant and easy acting. The demand for this popular Liver Regulator is so great it is taxing the makers to keep up with it.—93—Sold by, F. L. Hooper.

Butterflies and Moths.

Though butterflies and moths are found widely distributed all over the globe they are by far most abundant in the tropics. For instance, Brazil can show to the collector not less than 700 different species within an hour's walk of Para. There are not half as many in all Europe. In Britain there are 67 species, and in all Europe there are 300 different kinds. They are found as far north as Spitzbergen, on the Alps to a

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 912

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

24 YEARS EXPERIENCE

the forceful and warning words of a lady who proclaims that her cure by South American Nervine when everything else had failed was a modern miracle. A few doses gives relief.—92—Sold by, F. L. Hooper.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 20c. to 22c. a pound.
Eggs, 20c. a dozen.
Chickens, 50c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots, 10c. a peck, 55c. a bushel.
Cabbage, 5c. head.

Onions, dry, 25c. a peck.

Beets, 10c. a peck.

Potatoes, 50c. to 65c. a bag.

Potatoes 13c. a peck.

Turnips, 40c. a bag.

Apples, 10c. a peck.

MEATS.

Pork, 9 to 11c. a pound, \$4.50 per cwt.
Beef, by the quarter, 3 to 5½.

Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.

Sirloin, 12c. a pound.

Roast beef, 7 to 10c. a pound.

Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.

Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.

Ham, 13c. a pound.

Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.

Sausage, 12c. per lb.

Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.

Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.

Lard, rendered, 10 to 14c. per pound.

GRANIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.

Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel.

Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.

Oats, 35 to 40c. bushel.

Too many people Dall with Catarrh—It strikes one like a thunderclap, develops with a rapidity that no other disease does. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the radical, quick, safe and pleasant cure that the disease demands. Use the means, prevent its deep seating and years of distress; Don't dally with Catarrh. Agnew's gives relief in ten minutes. 50 cents,--97—Sold by, F. L. Hooper.

STARVED OUT.

Many a garrison has been forced to give up the fight and hang out the white flag of surrender, when lack of food has weakened the men past all power to continue the struggle.

Many a man is similarly starved out of business. His digestion is impaired. His food does not nourish him, and for lack of

strength to carry on the struggle he turns his store over to another.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores strength to weak, nervous, run-down men and women.

"About ten years ago I began to be afflicted with stomach trouble, also diarrhea," writes Mr. Wm. Walters, of Antwerp, Mo. "In warm weather it grew worse, until it would throw me into a cramping chill. What trouble Golden Pellets gave! I sometimes thought my end had come. Tried many remedies, but they gave only temporary relief. In November, 1869, thought I would try Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

I got six bottles and took five in succession, then thought I would wait for a time and take the one left. Soon found I had symptoms of the trouble coming back, so took the sixth bottle and it cured me. I have enjoyed the best of health this summer, and to credit all belongs to your Golden Medical Discovery. I can't express my many thanks to Dr. Pierce for his remedy, for it did so much for me. Words can't express how severely I suffered.

"If any doubt the above statement let them address me, and I will take great pleasure in answering."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

Having trouble with your lantern globes breaking? You can get one at WALLACE'S that heat can't break.

How Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets Give instant Relief.—They're handy to carry—take one after eating—or whenever you feel stomach trouble coming on—sufferers have proved it the only remedy known that will give instant relief and permanent cure—no long tedious treatments with questionable results—best for all sorts of stomach troubles. 50 cents.—96—Sold by, F. L. Hooper.

No Need to Speak to Him.

"Now, dear," said Mr. Polkley, who had just been accepted, "when shall I speak to your father?"

"You needn't bother," replied the dear girl. "Pa said he'd speak to you tomorrow if you didn't speak to me tonight."

YOUR MORNING DRAM.

Let It Be a Glass of Water and Enjoy an Inside Bath.

Drink a glass of water when you get out of bed in the morning. Never mind the size of the glass. Let the water be cold if you will. Some people prescribe hot water, but that isn't necessary. You may have washed your face already and relished the experience. You may have taken a cold plunge into the tub and delighted in the shock and its reaction. The brisk use of the tooth-brush has left your mouth clean and the breath sweet. But you are dirty still.

Drink a glass of cold water and enjoy the sensation of being clean inside. All that is luxurious in the cold bath cleansing the outside is artificial. That which should prompt the glass of water after sleeping is natural.

Drink a glass of cold water in the name of cleanliness. It becomes one of the shortest and easiest of toilet duties. It is swallowed in a second, and in five minutes it has passed from the stomach, taking with it the clogging secretions of the alimentary tracts. It has left behind the stimulus that goes with cold water, and, by filling the arterial system to the normal, it puts a spur to the circulation that has grown sluggish in the night.

THE BRIDE'S PORTION.

At One Time It Was Stated In the Wedding Announcement.

It was a common custom in the eighteenth century, especially, during the reign of George II., to insert notices of marriage stating the bride's portion in contemporary periodicals and newspapers both in England and Scotland.

Almost every number of the Gentleman's Magazine at that time contained several of these records, of which the following, in 1731, is a specimen: "Married, the Revd. Mr. Roger Waina, of York, about twenty-six years of age, to a Lincolnshire lady, upwards of eighty, with whom he is to have £8,000 in money, £30 per annum, and a coach and four, during life only."

Sometimes the notice merely describes the bride as a lady with a "good portion" or a "gentle fortune." One of the latest notices was in *Arts' Birmingham Gazette*, July 14, 1869, which recorded the marriage of Mr. Canning, undersecretary of state, to Miss Scott, "with £10,000 fortune."—London Telegraph.

Itching Piles.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment is proof against the torments of Itching Piles. Thousands of testimonials of cures effected by its use. No case too aggravated for it to cure. It cures in from 3 to 6 nights.—35 cents.—95—Sold by, F. L. Hooper.

show to the collector not less than 400 different species within an hour's walk of Para. There are not half as many in all Europe. In Britain there are 67 species, and in all Europe there are 390 different kinds. They are found as far north as Spitzbergen, on the Alps to a height of 9,000 feet and on the Andes up to 18,000 feet. As there are some 200,000 species it is easy to see why butterfly hunters are great travelers.

A GIRL'S NATURE.

Little Signs That, It Is Said, Reveal Phases of Character.

Much of a girl's nature is betrayed by the little act of brushing a speck off a man's coat. If she picks off the thread or imaginary bit of lint very carefully between the thumb and forefinger it is an indisputable sign that she is a woman of a very practical and executive character.

On the other hand, if a girl should brush the coat lapel of her fiance very softly and tenderly with the second and third finger of her hand in her endeavor to remove an invisible speck it is a sure sign that she is more sentimental than practical. The man who marries her will live in a continual atmosphere of romance and bad house-keeping.

There is still another type of girl who will brush the speck off a man's coat with a broad sweep of the hand in which all the fingers and thumb play a part. She is in all probability an athletic girl who excels at tennis, golf and the links and who will prove a high spirited, strong minded woman after marriage.

Then again, the girl who puts a flower in a man's coat with her hand held jauntily upturned from the wrist and the flower held in the tips of her fingers is sure to be something of a coquette, while the maid who gives you only the tips of her fingers when she greets you in the drawing room or public street is probably an ambitious girl.

AFFECTION IN JAPAN.

It Is Deep and Lasting, but, as a Rule, Not Outspoken.

Public demonstration of affection is most repugnant to the good taste of the Japanese, and it is the absence of this which is so generally mistaken for a lack of genuine feeling. I recall one man who was so devoted to his mother (though I doubt whether he could ever have been said to have "talked about" her) that when she died, while he was abroad, his depression was so profound that my husband watched him with anxiety lest he should commit suicide. The stoical training may render more unsympathetic a coarse nature, but repression to the refined soul brings an exquisite capacity for pain scarcely conceivable by those who are free to give utterance to every emotion.

Another man said to me, "I rarely speak of my mother, for a foreigner does not understand that a Japanese mother may be just as dear to her son as his to him and by the Japanese it is not expected that one should utter one's deepest feeling." That same son fainted with grief when his mother died and when consciousness returned rose to make light of a "little dizziness," without reference to its cause. To this day, whenever he goes from home, he carries with him his mother's letters, mounted on a beautiful roll of ivory and brocade, and on the anniversary of her passing beyond mortal ken quietly devotes a por-

Sore Throat and Coughs.

A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets.

They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice. 10c. All Druggists.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napane. 514

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

22 Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napane.

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

Barrister,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

Office—Range Block.

Money to loan at "lower than the lowe" rate

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 514



DR. C. H. WARTMAN

DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if my friends at Yarker and Tawworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napane, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Robin, Ont.

E. J. POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Express Office, Napane

Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Commissioner in H. C. J.

Conveyancer, etc.

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MARLBANK.

tion of the day to meditation and special thought of her. Even to his wife, despite the closest bond of love, he says not, "This is the day of my mother's death"—Outlook.

CRUSTY CARLYLE.

An Anecdote Which Illustrates His Disagreeable Disposition.

Carlyle suffered from dyspepsia and disappointment. He was therefore neither over-sympathetic in intercourse with his friends nor fair in his estimates of other writers.

Though he personally liked Tennyson, he spoke with impatience of his "cobbler his odes," dismissed Jane Austen's novels as "dish washings," Hallam, the historian, as "dry as dust" and Goldsmith as an "Irish blackguard."

Even the writers of editorials in the press were saluted with this hard saying: "What are these fellows doing? They only serve to cancel one another." A characteristic anecdote illustrates his cruel disposition, which provoked him to inflict pain even on a friend.

An artist who frequented Carlyle's house painted a picture of him in his dressing gown smoking a pipe by the fireside and Mrs. Carlyle in an armchair sitting opposite him. The picture was hung at one of the Royal academy's exhibitions and, though not a striking work of art, was purchased by Lord Ashburton, Carlyle's friend, for £500.

The delighted artist hurried off to the Carlyles, expecting congratulations on the sale and some manifestation of pleasure on their part at having such a value set on a picture of themselves and their domestic interior. He delivered his glad tidings, but all the response he received from Carlyle was:

"Well, in my opinion, £500 was just £495 too much."

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Ayer's Pills The dose is one, just one pill at bedtime. Sugar-coated, mild, certain. They cure constipation. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**

FIFTY GRS. OF DRUGGISTS G. B. P. HALL & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

No. 26

Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904

Baunockburn and Tamworth to Napance and Deseronto and Napance to Tamworth and Bannockburn.

Stations	Miles	No. 12	No. 10	No. 4	No. 6	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
ive Bannockburn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allans	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Queensboro	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Bridgewater	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Tweed	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Tweed	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Stoco	21	7	10	7	35	7	35	7	35	7	35	7	35
Larkins	27	7	25	7	55	7	55	7	55	7	55	7	55
Maribank	33	7	40	8	15	7	15	7	15	7	15	7	15
Erinsville	37	7	55	8	35	7	35	7	35	7	35	7	35
Tamworth	40	8	10	9	12	2	20	4	15	2	20	4	15
Wilson	44	8	15	9	35	2	20	4	15	2	20	4	15
Enterprise	46	8	25	9	35	2	20	4	15	2	20	4	15
Mudlake Bridge	48	8	35	9	35	2	20	4	15	2	20	4	15
Macmillan	51	8	17	9	50	2	52	4	47	2	52	4	47
Galtforth	54	8	20	9	50	2	52	4	47	2	52	4	47
Arr. Yarker	55	8	10	10	60	3	05	5	00	3	05	5	00
Arr. Yarker	55	8	10	10	60	3	05	5	00	3	05	5	00
Camden East	59	10	23	3	18	5	38	10	23	3	18	5	38
Thomson's Mills	61	10	35	3	25	5	45	10	35	3	25	5	45
Newburgh	61	10	35	3	25	5	45	10	35	3	25	5	45
Strathcona	64	10	45	3	35	5	58	10	45	3	35	5	58
Napance	64	11	00	3	50	5	60	11	00	3	50	5	60
Arr. Napance	69	---	---	6	35	6	35	11	00	3	50	5	60
Arr. Deseronto	73	11	30	6	55	6	55	11	30	6	55	6	55

Kingston and Sydenham to Napance and Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Kingston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G. T. R. Junction	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Glenvale	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Murvale	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Arr. Harrowsmith	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Arr. Galtforth	24	8	10	8	20	8	20	8	20	8	20	8	20

THE HEART MUSCLES.

How They Do Their Work and Why They Never Tire.

It is generally supposed that the heart is an organ which never takes a rest. But this is not so. The muscles of the heart are not incessantly working. The heart contains four chambers—two upper, called the auricles, and two lower, the ventricles. In the beating of the heart the auricles first contract and force the blood into the ventricles; they then relax while the ventricles repeat the process. Then follows a pause, during which the heart is perfectly at rest.

The contraction of the auricles takes one-fifth of the time between one beat and the next, the contraction of the ventricles two-fifths and the pause two-fifths, so that the heart is really resting two-fifths of its time. Sleep also aids in relieving the muscles of the heart, as it considerably diminishes the rapidity of its action.

This alternation of rest and activity endows the heart muscles with their capacity for untiring work.

Nomination Meeting.

No. 1 (Highlands) County Council Division, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Electors will be held at the Town Hall, in the Village of Flinton, on the

19th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1904.

Between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of County Councillor for the 1st County Council Division of the County of Lennox and Addington.

If a greater number of candidates are nominated than are required to be elected, the polls will be opened at the polling places for each of the polling sub-divisions within the said district, on MONDAY, the 2d DAY OF JANUARY, 1905, the polls to continue open from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer.

MOSES LESSARD,
Nominating Officer.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1904.

Nomination Meeting.

No. 2 (Camden) County Council Division, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Electors will be held at the Town Hall, in Centreville, on the

19th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1904.

Between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of County Councillor for the 2d County Council Division of the County of Lennox and Addington.

If a greater number of candidates are nominated than are required to be elected, the polls will be opened at the polling places for each of the polling sub-divisions within the said district, on MONDAY, the 2d DAY OF JANUARY, 1905, the polls to continue open from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer.

JOHN HINCH,
Nominating Officer.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1904.

Nomination Meeting.

No. 3 (Ernesttown) County Council Division, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Electors will be held at the Town Hall, in the Village of Odessa, on the

19th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1904.

Between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of County Councillor for the 3d County Council Division of the County of Lennox and Addington.

If a greater number of candidates are nominated than are required to be elected, the polls will be opened at the polling places for each of the polling sub-divisions within the said district, on MONDAY, the 2d DAY OF JANUARY, 1905, the polls to continue open from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer.

E. O. CLARK,
Nominating Officer.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1904.

Nomination Meeting.

No. 4 (U. E. L.) County Council Division, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Electors will be held at the Town Hall, South Fredericksburgh, on the

19th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1904.

Between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of County Councillor for the 4th County Council Division of the County of Lennox and Addington.

If a greater number of candidates are nominated than are required to be elected, the polls will be opened at the polling places for each of the polling sub-divisions within the said district, on MONDAY, the 2d DAY OF JANUARY, 1905, the polls to continue open from nine o'clock in the morning until

DESERONTO.		MILES.		No. 2.		No. 4.		No. 5.	
Stations.	Miles.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Live	Kingston	0	.....	3 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	G. T. R. Junction	2	.....	3 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Glenvale*	10	.....	3 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Murvale*	14	.....	4 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arr	Harrowsmith	19	.....	4 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Live	Sydenham	23	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Harrowsmith	19	8 10	.....	4 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arr	Frontenac*	22	.....	4 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Live	Yarker	26	8 35	4 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yarker	26	9 03	3 45	5 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canadon East	30	9 15	3 58	5 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thomson's Mills*	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lawburn	32	9 31	3 25	5 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stratford	34	9 45	3 55	5 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Napanee	40	10 00	3 50	6 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arr	Napanee, West End	40	.....	6 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Arr Deseronto	49	.....	6 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.

TRAIN		STEAMERS		STEAMERS		TRAIN	
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Napanee	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton	Picton	Deseronto	Deseronto	Napanee
2 15 a.m.	2 35 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	9 50 a.m.	10 10 a.m.
3 35 "	3 55 "			10 00 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	11 45 a.m.	12 05 p.m.
6 35 "	6 55 "					2 35 p.m.	4 10 p.m.
7 35 "	8 15 "					6 10 "	6 31 "
10 35 "	1 55 "	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.			7 40 "	8 00 "
1 10 p.m.	1 30 p.m.			1 00 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	12 50 a.m.	1 10 a.m.
4 30 "	4 55 "	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.			2 50 "	3 10 "
6 50 "	7 10 "					6 30 "	6 20 "
6 35 "	6 45 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.			7 00 "	7 21 "
8 15 "	8 35 "					7 20 "	7 40 "

Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

E. WALTER RATHBURN, President.

H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent.

D. A. VALLEAU, A. St. Superintendent.

Branch Office, 33 F St., Washington, D.C.

MONN & CO., 1212 Broadway, New York.

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

If they begin the Christmas dinner with little appetite and end it with distress or nausea, it may not be fair for any to do that—but let us hope so for the sake of the cook! The disease dyspepsia indicates a bad stomach, that is a weak stomach, rather than a bad cook, and for a weak stomach there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives the stomach vigor and tone, cures dyspepsia, creates appetite and makes eating the pleasure it should be.

If a greater number of candidates are nominated than are required to be elected, the polls will be opened at the polling places for each of the polling sub-divisions within the said district, on MONDAY, the 2d DAY OF JANUARY, 1905, the polls to continue open from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer.

W. H. RIKELY,

Nominating Officer.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1904.

Nomination Meeting.

No. 5 (Napanee) County Council Division, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Electors will be held at the Town Hall, in the Town of Napanee, on the

19th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1904.

Between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of County Councillor for the County of Lennox and Addington, of the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MONN & CO., 1212 Broadway, New York.

Branch Office, 33 F St., Washington, D.C.

If a greater number of candidates are nominated than are required to be elected, the polls will be opened at the polling places for each of the polling sub-divisions within the said district, on MONDAY, the 2d DAY OF JANUARY, 1905, the polls to continue open from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer.

JAMES E. HERRING,

Nominating Officer.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1904.

BATHING AND HEALTH.

Benefits to Be Derived From Cold Water and Rubbing.

A cold bath—we might as well get at the straight of the thing—is not really a matter of cleanliness so much as a matter of getting the skin vivified up and the capillaries and veins next to the surface full of blood. Ice cold water or scalding hot water will do that, but tepid water—no, no!

The skin is almost exactly the same kind of an exerting organ as the lungs. The same products seep through the pores as are carried off in the breath, and the air purifies the blood in the same way. But the greater part of the skin is smothered up in clothes day and night. What the cold water of the bath dissolves is matter well away. And the rubbing dry is pretty vigorous exercise if you want to know. Any rubbing is bound to push the blood along toward the heart and help the circulation, because there are valves in the veins which prevent the blood from going in any other direction than toward the heart. Whatever loose flakes of outer cuticle are rubbed off we needn't worry about; plenty more where they came from. The extra food the increased appetite demands will make good that trifling loss.—Eugene Wood in Everybody's Magazine.

Far From It.

Young Widow (to partner at ball)—Mr. Crogan, I've made a wager of a pound of chocolate that you are a single man. Mr. Crogan—Ye've lost, ma'am. I'm wan av thriplets.—Chicago Tribune.

Force of Habit.

Miss Antique—Why have you always remained single? Oldbach—Simply from force of habit, I suppose. You know—you know I was born that way.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY

E. J. POLLARD, Agent.

It will be sent to you, together with the paper in which this advertisement is printed, for \$1.75 a year.

RICHMOND MINUTES.

December, 5th, 1904.

The Council met at Selby.

The members present: Messrs. Manly Jones, Reeve; and Councillors, Chas. Anderson, Wm. G. Winters, Wm. Paul and C. H. Spencer.

The Reeve presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Wm. Paul, and seconded by Chas. Anderson, that James McKittrick be paid the sum of \$1.00 for repairing a bridge on the side road between lots 18 and 19. Carried.

Moved by Wm. Paul, and seconded by Chas. Anderson that John McGinness be paid the sum of \$5.70 for gravel for various roads. Carried.

A communication was read from E. S. Lapun (re Samuel Davy, he being in indigent circumstances. Laid on the table.

Moved by C. H. Spencer, and seconded by Wm. Paul that a grant of \$8.60 be made to Samuel Davy, he being in indigent circumstances. Carried.

Moved by Wm. G. Winters, and seconded by C. H. Spencer, that the report of the committee re the Hudson road be received and laid over until the next session. Carried.

Report of Committee re Hudson Road.—We the committee appointed to adjust the difficulty concerning the matter of what is known as the Hudson Road, beg leave to report:—We have after a careful consideration of the matter, and after a visit to the locality, decided that a road to the river on the east side of the west half of lot number thirteen, in the first concession, would accommodate all parties concerned, and recommend that we accept a deed of a road allowance on the East side of the West half of lot number thirteen, in first Concession in lieu of original Road allowance.

Signed { CHAS. ANDERSON.
WILLIAM PAUL.

Moved by C. H. Spencer, seconded by Wm. G. Winter, that the account of R. Herrington of \$875, for work done on the Belleville road, and \$24.75 for work done the Newburgh road be paid. Carried.

Moved by Chas. Anderson, and seconded by Wm. Paul that John Turnbull be paid \$7.00 for breaking stone in 7th concession. Carried.

Moved by Chas. Anderson and seconded by Wm. G. Winters that Z. A. Grooms be paid \$1.75 for 35 loads of gravel on the order of R. Herrington Road Engineer. Carried.

Moved by C. H. Spencer and seconded by Wm. Paul, that Saul Storring receive \$100 for shovelling snow by order of Pathmaster, also that Riley Pringle receive fifty cents for shovelling snow, by order of Pathmaster. Carried.

Moved by Wm. Paul and seconded by C. H. Spencer that J. Bradshaw be paid the sum of \$200 for work on roads by order of Pathmaster. Carried.

Moved by Wm. Paul and seconded by Wm. G. Winters that Manchester Thompson be paid the sum of \$300 for stone furnished the stone crusher in the year of 1903. Carried.

Moved by Chas. Anderson and seconded by Wm. G. Winters that Samuel Winters be paid \$6.00 commutation of Statute labor by order of W. J. Winters, Pathmaster, also Wm. Provens \$2.15 for 13 loads of gravel furnished roads. Carried.

A By Law No.—was introduced and passed appointing the Deputy Returning Officers and naming the Polling Booths for the holding of the Municipal Election of 1905.

Moved by Wm. Paul and seconded by C. H. Spencer that John Cline be paid the sum of \$200 for shovelling snow by order of J. H. Smith, Path-



Peruna is recommended by fifty members of Congress, by Governors, Consuls, Generals, Majors, Captains, Admirals, Eminent Physicians, Clergymen, many Hospitals and public institutions, and thousands upon thousands of those in the humbler walks of life.

NAPANEE MODEL SCHOOL

Honor Roll November.

Entrance—Alma Storms, Norine Soby,

Lena Herrington, Helene Merri, V. Vien

McLaughlin, Nellie Gibson, Orval Madden

Hazel Leonard, Stanhope Anderson, Jessie

Gibbard, Aubrey Cowan, Walter Emsley,

Lorraine Pybus, Arthur Kennedy, Annie

Hooper.

Jr. IV—L. Graham, E. Morden, N.

Johnston, R. Root, M. Nolan, P. Laidley,

G. Anderson, N. Davis, F. Clark, R. Craig,

Sr. III—Nellie Gordon, Leslie Lawson,

Geo. Grange, Grace Dryden, Leni Hill,

Willie Meng, Ada Brown, Hazel Gordon,

Dorothy Vanalstine, Laura Loucks,

Florence Blair, Marion Paul, Charlie Fitz-

patrick, David Vallean, Allie Wheeler,

Campbell Clarke, Geo. Masters, Darlo Gib-

HERE'S A WAY TO SAVE
DOCTOR BILLS.Physicians Give Free Advice by Which
Parents May Profit.

It was an association of gentlemen, professionally physicians and chemists, all of whom were born in the drug trade, so to speak, and who have been connected with it all their lives, who first gave to the world Castoria, which as every one knows is a pleasant and effective remedy for the ailments of infants and children. It has always been recognized as a meritorious preparation, and its reward has been the greatest popularity ever enjoyed by any remedy ever put upon the market; attained not by flamboyant advertising or appeals

CLIMBING PLANTS.

The Five Different Classes, With
Their Peculiarities.

Climbing plants may be divided into five classes—hook climbers, root climbers, twiners, leaf climbers and tendrill bearers.

Hook climbers, like ivy, throw out fibers along their stems and ascend slowly, insinuating themselves by means of rootlets, which grow away from the light and become glued to the stems of trees or to harder surfaces.

Twiners, like the scarlet runner, hop-

up the stems of trees or bushes, and

— was introduced and passed appointing the Deputy Returning Officers and naming the Polling Booths for the holding of the Municipal Election of 1905.

Moved by Wm. Paul and seconded by C. H. Spencer that John Cline be paid the sum of \$2.00 for shovelling snow by order of J. H. Smith, Pathmaster. Carried.

Moved by C. H. Spencer and seconded by Chas. Anderson that the account of Joseph Harten amounting to \$15.50 for work on roads be paid. Carried.

Moved by Chas. Anderson and seconded by Wm. G. Winters that Herrington, Warner & Grange be paid \$11.70 costs in the suit of O'Hare vs Richmond. Carried.

Moved by Wm. G. Winters and seconded by Chas. Anderson that James McCormick be refunded \$1.38 being an overcharge of interest on cost of construction on the McCormick drain. Carried.

Moved by Wm. Paul, seconded by Chas. Anderson that the Reeve and clerk be authorized to sign a conveyance to the Rathbun Company conveying our right to title on that portion of the Boundary between the Township of Richmond and the town of Deseronto and lying between the Napanee and Deseronto road and the Bay of Quinte, in lieu of the allowance of a road from the Rathbun Company through the centre of lot 1 from the said Napanee and Deseronto Road to the said Bay of Quinte and that a By-Law be passed confirming the same. Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet on the 15th December 1904, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

AARAN WINTERS,
Treasurer.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and if it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHEESEY & CO. Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Ingenious.

"Jimmy," said the teacher after reading the youngster's "note from his father" excusing Jimmy's absence from school the day before, "it seems to me your father's writing is very much like yours."

"Yes," replied Jimmy, unabashed, "father ain't had no education, and I'm learnin' him."

Sacred Mountains in Japan.

Travelers in Japan are astonished to find the grandest shrines throughout the land situated on the tops of high, precipitous mountains. This is because every mountain in that country is dedicated to some deity who is believed to be its guardian. These temple grounds are covered with the oldest and largest forest trees, and to the eyes of the people below the effect of the clouds which hover around the peak has originated the belief that the gods hold the power over the clouds to give or withhold rain.

Serenity of Temper.

One sign of mental health is serenity of temper and a self control that enables us to bear with equanimity and unruffled temper the petty trials and jars of life, especially those arising from contact with scolding, irascible, irritating folk. It is well to remember at such times that these unfortunates are their own worst enemies, and a cultivation of the art of not hearing will help us very much. It is a very useful art all through life and well worth some trouble to acquire.

To equal a predecessor one must have twice his worth.—Balthasar Gra-

cia.

Hooper.

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Fathers and Sons.

Observers are struck with the comicalities carried to the verge of equality which obtains between fathers and their schoolboy sons, so that their mutual companionship is a source of unfeigned pleasure to both and should prove a safeguard against many evils in the future. This is essentially a modern development and stands to the credit of the fathers of the present day.—London Spectator.

Shams and Realities.

The good man quietly discharges his duty and shuns ostentation; the vain man considers every deed lost that is not publicly displayed. The one is intent upon realities, the other upon semblance; the one aims to be good, the other to appear so.

To equal a predecessor one must have twice his worth.—Balthasar Gra-

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Jr. IV—L. Graham, E. Morden, N. Johnston, R. Root, M. Nolan, P. Laidey, G. Anderson, N. Davis, F. Clark, R. Craig. Sr. III—Nellie Gordon, Leslie Lawson, Geo. Grange, Grace Dryden, Lulu Hill, Willie Meng, Ada Brown, Hazel Gordon, Dorothy Vanastine, Laura Lounke, Florence Blair, Marion Paul, Charlie Fitzpatrick, David Valleson, Allie Wheeler, Campbell Clarke, Geo. Masters, Dorlo Gibson, Edna Laidey, Agnes Bellhouse, Maggie McMullan, Grant Dickinson, Evelyn Gleeson.

Jr. III—F. Brown, E. Woodcock, C. Stevens, J. Briggs, A. Reid, J. Soby, E. Collins, B. Stark, Dora Smith, H. Hearn, K. Hunter, E. Newport, D. Ham, W. Card A. Sanford, D. Smith, J. Bartlett, N. Diner, T. Down, S. Kingbury, R. Belcher. Sr. II—K. Greer, L. Wilson, E. Van Iuven, I. Lawson, G. Clarke, H. King, A. Anderson, P. Davis, M. Chalmers, F. Leonard, L. Peterson, A. Moore, K. Kimmerly, H. Frizzell, G. Wilson.

Jr. II—Mabel Edwards, Nettie Vandusen, Katherine Greene, Myrtle Edwards, Hazel Kelly, Kenneth Ham, Winnie Briggs, Willis Jewell, Seldon Herrington.

Pt. II—Harold Herrington, Irma Solmes, Helen Daly, Marie McNeil, Ruth Gordon, Edith Websdale, Gertie Rodgers, Roy Johnston, Harold Whitmarsh, Beatrice Wilson, Cecil Harshaw, Wilfrid Storms, Desta Gibson, Stanley Babcock, Irene Wager.

Pt. I—Floyd Whitmash, Jimmie Stevens, Freddie Cliff, Hazel Parks.

Jr. Pt. I.—A—Maggie Gleeson, Iva Evans, Muriel Martin, Hazel Vanastine, Jean Daly, Kathleen Daly, Louise Herring, Ruby Bowen, Carmen Mills, Aletha Scott, Lizzie Marqujella, Marguerite Lindsay, Archie Smith.

B.—Ray Woods, Harry Evans, Harry Walker, Herbin Wilson, Frankie VanDusen, Vera Conway, Gladys Dunn, Harry Lounke, Leonard Wartman, Aleda Fralick, Clarence Peterson.

C.—Charlie Rogers, Leo Myles, Ernie Smith, Bernice Sgar, Eva Mitchell, Darlene Pizzariello, Harry McNeill, Harold McGuire.

East Ward Jr. II.—Grace Ward, Francis Wager, Mildred Baughan, Minnie Rankin, Carrie Cowan, Ged. Hartwick, Louisa Richards, Cecil Wilson, Clarence Duncan.

Sr. II—Maud Hurst, Laura Vint, Myrtle Baker, Nellie Root, Lucy Clancy, Pearl Pendall, Eddie Nine, Cornelius Mills, Simeon Laird, Willie Trumper, Louis Meng, Arthur Bland.

Jr. II—Frank Oliver, Reggie Vanastine, Russell Creen, Esie King, Bernice Murdoch, Nancy Cornwall, Gertrude Metzer, Carrie Perry, Dolly Moxon, Ernest Norrie, Beulah Hartwick, Arthur Kelly, Ora Knight, Ella McMillen, Willie Duncan, Porcy Lucas, Jack Simpson, Helen Bruton Ross Laisher.

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J

THE FACULTY OF HOPE

Ambition Plants the Seed, But Hope Points to the Coming Harvest.

We are saved by hope.—Rom. viii., 24.

Columbus is the type of hope for men who plan large things. A stranger in Spain, penniless, without friends, one day he walks by the seashore; suddenly a wave rolling in from the west cast a limb upon the shore. The wood was strange and new, suggesting a world beyond the horizon. It set Columbus' imagination on fire. In thought he passed from the pebble caught in the crack of the log, to the vast continent from which it came; he leaped from the bough to the forests of which it was a part. In that hour Hope lent him wings and supported him in his work.

One day he set sail in pursuit of yonder setting sun. On the prows of his ship there stood an invisible pilot—the Angel of Hope. When his men became alarmed and would have turned back, Hope pointed to the lands of gold, yellow as the western sky. When winds were contrary and waves were high, Hope whispered that the greater the obstacle the greater the victory, once it is overcome. When he had sailed many days farther than he had expected, Hope urged that the broader the sea the larger and vaster the land must be lying beyond. When the sailors threatened Columbus with violence, Hope suggested that he offer a rich reward to the one

WHO FIRST SAW LAND.

One morning Columbus noticed a golden bough with scarcely faded leaves floating in the wave; on the bough a strange bird had alighted to rest its wings. In that hour Hope's plumage took on a golden hue. When Columbus landed and gave to the world his new continent, when he sailed homeward to receive the idolatry of the people and the welcome of kings and adulation worthy a god, he carried with him the consciousness that the faculty that had saved him and made him equal to his task was the faculty of hope.

Planting his thoughts and words like seeds, man must wait for his harvest, and Hope helps him. Daily it is his staff and support. Indeed without this joy-producing faculty, man could not live. At first childhood is saved by hope of coming youth. In the youth the boy, conscious of his rawness and immaturity, is saved by hope of a coming mature development; in old age, when the man sits upon the western piazza and waits for the sunset signal and realizes that his life is now all behind him, he is saved by hope that his plans that are rooted on earth will ripen and wave their fruit in heaven.

Not one other quality is so practical. Hope does more for field, factory and office and library, than any other gift of grace. Ambition plants the seed, faith waters it, work tills the soil, but Hope points to

THE COMING HARVEST.

Look at these new immigrants, come to drudge in street and mine,

and forest and field. What saves during their homesickness and their loneliness and their bitter discouragement? They are saved by the hope of a coming competence, of a little cottage of their own, with their own vine and fig tree. It is Hope that saves the poor seamstress, climbing the garret steps; it is hope that guides the boy setting forth to make his fortune; it is hope that arms the boys who come to the city to make their fortunes, with weapons for their battle and victory.

Hope is a refuge from life's fierce heat; it is a hospital for hurt hearts; it is a shield for defense; it has wings to uplift; it is also the star toward which man journeys. Great is the power of work, of courage and persistence, but it is hope that nourishes, invigorates, and sustains the other faculties. Hope delivers the great and small out of discouragement. All good work involves time; that is a poor harvest that represents the sowing of yesterday and a reaping next week.

Here is the parent sowing the good seed of wisdom for the child. But apparently all is in vain. It is as if the handfuls of grain had been sown in the watery furrows of the sea. Teaching and example fail. Little by little the boy breaks away. One by one the home ties are severed. One by one the sentiments of fidelity to the family weaken and the threads part. The child wanders away and disappears. Life holds no sadder hour for

THE PARENT AND TEACHER.

Then Hope comes in and saves. It whispers: "Come soon or come late, the hour will come when the child will return to the faith and life of its father"; that "train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old, perhaps here, perhaps there, he will not depart from it"; that the earth itself is a large spool and the father's love is a golden thread wound around it, and, though the youth go everywhere in his wanderings, at last the word of love will draw him back to scenes and paths long forgotten. And when time has passed Hope is vindicated.

Perchance some youth to-day will read these words and be reminded of his father on the farm, to whom he has not written for months or years, or his mother, to whom he has been unfaithful. This very afternoon he will write home, and the hand that will guide the page and pour a flood of happiness into his heart will be the hand of Hope. Do not delay, young man! Act on your nobler impulse. Do it immediately, ere their hearts break with the long waiting. So Hope shall save those who abide in the old home. To-day enrich your life.

It is Hope, also that saves all workers. We make much of the great men, generals, millionaires, statesmen, but the humble workers are saved by Hope. There is not a single tiny spring of happiness dug but it will widen into a vast river when Hope's work is done. Therefore, toil on.

Jericho? What effort was made to find Elijah? What miracle was performed at Jericho? What is the petition in the Golden Text?

Lesson II.—The Widow's Oil Increased. 2 Kings 4, 1-7.—What troubles had come to the widow and her family? What did Elisha tell her to do? What was to be done with the empty vessels? How much oil was obtained? What was done with it? How is the Golden Text

ment against war is found in its deeds—its butcheries, its mad charges, its mangled flesh and bones, its raging passions—in its horrors of the flesh and its more repulsive horrors of the spirit. However, noble the causes or aims of any war may be thought to be, its deeds are always, from any high moral point of view, hideously wicked. How can any humane man, any man of conscience and moral sensibility, look these deeds in the face and then consent to go and do them?

These reflections have been occasioned by the war now raging in the Far East, where it has again been proved that "war is the business of hell," where its essential horrors have repeated themselves on a scale and with an intensity that have made the civilized world shudder. If the facts correspond with the reports—and they are probably much worse—these horrors have never been surpassed in anything bearing the name of "legitimate" war. But in essence they have had their counterpart in every serious conflict ever waged.

The cutting down of a body of six hundred Japanese, who had raised the white flag, by the Russians, in spite of the flag of truce, is indeed, if the report be true, a ghastly tragedy. But over and over again in savagely contested wars does history record the violation of the white flag. And how does the action of the Japanese in shooting down a body of their own men, who had proposed to surrender, differ in spirit from that of the regimental commander or company captain who, to save his lines from breaking, levels his revolver on a soldier fleeing to the rear, and shoots him dead if he does not continue to fight? And how much baser, tell us honestly, is this reported butchery of six hundred men than the stealthy torpedoing of a great ship which carries down to yawning death six hundred men in one struggling writhing mass? The one is "legitimate" warfare, the other is not; but which of them, in the name of simple sense, is the baser?

Many of the blood-curdling horrors enacted about Port Arthur and in the vicinity of Liao Yang—men tumbling headlong in masses into blind ditches craftily set with sharpened stakes to impale them, men dying with their teeth set in other men's throats or fingers buried in others' eye sockets—are only "legitimate" warfare, carried to its extreme savagery, and ought to surprise no one who knows the history of war.

LONDON TUBE RAILWAYS

WILL BE IN OPERATION EARLY NEXT YEAR.

Thirty Miles of New Tunnels—Twopence Will be the Uniform Fare.

The electrification of the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District and the construction of the new tubular railways are progressing so favorably that it is confidently expected that the electrically equipped undergrounds will be in operation early next year, while twelve months from then the Baker street and Waterloo, and the Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton divisions of the Underground Electric Railways will be ready for passengers, says the London Graphic. The completion of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead line will follow shortly, as 65 per cent. of the running tunnels and nearly half of the station tunnels, of this line, are finished. This work has been going on quietly and without the slightest interruption of traffic. No thoroughfares have been torn up and business dislocated, as in New York during the building of the subway.

ONE HUNDRED MILES.

The tubes in course of construction by the company of which Charles T.

HEALTH

SCHOOLS AND NERVES.

When the instructed modern parent has steered clear of all the shoals and rapids that threaten in the management of very young children who must be reared in cities, when the whole question of healthy nurseries, correct feeding, sunlight and fresh air has been met satisfactorily and the child has reached the age when the problem of education must be faced, and is a healthy, strong-nerved little animal, then there arises a new host of possible dangers.

Is the splendid foundation to be gained at all that cost of thought and care only for the rearing of a doubtful constitution after all? Perish the thought. If there must be sacrifices—and there certainly must be—let the education suffer, for it is better to breathe right than to take prizes for mathematics, and good digestion is worth many languages. But happily it will be exceptional cases only that must be treated so radically as this.

In the management of the education of the child who has been started right in infancy one danger will always be that the very child who is most likely to forge ahead too fast in the exciting competitive race is also the very one to whom the race threatens most harm. The quick-witted, delicately poised, rapidly recuperating child—the high-bred—is the one to respond to the stimulus and to make the spurts that do the mischief. One often hears the question asked, "What becomes of the infant prodigies?" and in a large majority of cases this is where the answer lies—overstimulated, overcrammed—"gone stale," in the significant phrase of athletics. The phlegmatic, slower-witted, more thickly built child will be protected by nature so far as overpressure goes, and yet will often play the tortoise to the hare of his quicker companion.

Besides this consideration of the individual child, parents can do much to support their children in this race for knowledge that must be run. Especially they can keep some supervision over the luncheon-hour. It is a pity that the French system of a light, hot, nourishing luncheon served public-school children has not been more generally adopted in this country. It would do away with the nibbling of useless bakery stuffs and the unappetizing, cold, tied-up luncheon. All children within reach should go home for this quicker companion.

A few simple rules should be strictly kept: no lessons after dark, ten hours in bed with open windows, every possible minute spent in the open air, even if the street is the only playground; and last, but not least, train the children to make it a point of honor that mother shall rule the candy question, and thus gain both a moral and a physical point in one effort.

PREVENTION OF PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia was, for some reason or other, especially prevalent and especially malignant last winter and spring; whether it will be so again this season no one can tell. It not improbably will depend a good deal upon the weather. If it is cold and stormy, so that people keep their windows shut tight and confine themselves in stuffy and unventilated rooms, there will doubtless be a great deal of pneumonia.

The poison of pneumonia is given off in the moisture of the breath, and especially in the matter coughed up from the bronchial tubes; consequently great care should be taken to destroy such matter before it has a chance to dry and be spread about

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

FOURTH QUARTERLY REVIEW,
DEC. 18.

Golden Text: Thou Shalt Worship the Lord Thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve.

Luke 4. 8.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

FOURTH QUARTERLY REVIEW,
DEC. 18.

Golden Text: Thou Shalt Worship
the Lord Thy God, and Him
only shalt thou serve.
Luke 4. 8.

FOR SENIOR SCHOLARS.

As an Introduction to the review exercise which follows, the "Preview" for the Quarter, preceding the first lesson, may be referred to, and in addition the following questions answered: What is the general topic of study for the Quarter? Approximately how many years of Jewish history do the lessons cover? With whose reign in Israel do they begin? What lesson is of necessity omitted from the review?

In Lesson I., Elisha Succeeds Elijah. Elisha returns from beyond the Jordan in the spirit and power of his great predecessor. What two miracles are recorded in this lesson? What was the purpose of performing them? What goodly heritage have we as Christians?

In Lesson II., The Widow's Oil Increased, we saw a parable enacted. Tell the story. What lessons did the miracle teach? Repeat the Golden Text.

In Lesson III., Elisha and the Shunammite, the prophet restored a boy to life. Who was the boy's mother? Where was Elisha? Who called him? What did he do? What lessons did the miracle teach.

Lesson IV., Elisha and Naaman, told about the cure of a leper. Who was the leper? What do you know about leprosy? How was the knowledge of God spread by this miracle? Is sin like leprosy in any respect?

With Lesson V., Elisha at Dothan, our study of the story of Elisha ends. Who sent an army to Dothan to capture Elisha? Why? How did the undertaking prosper? What did this lesson teach us about "help invisible"?

In Lesson VI., Joash, the Boy King. We learned how the royal line of David was preserved by the loyalty of two persons. Tell the story. How may our loyalty to Christ further his kingdom? What other fruits may it bear?

In Lesson VII., Joash Repairs the Temple, we learned about plans which failed and a plan which succeeded. Who were the two leaders in this undertaking? What lessons were drawn from the story in our Application?

In Lesson VIII., we studied Isaiah's Message to Judah. What can you tell about Isaiah's life? What is said about Israel's unfaithfulness and ingratitude? How have these affected the moral life of the nation? its internal national prosperity? What points were made in the Application?

Lesson IX., was a Temperance Lesson. Isaiah warns the drunkards of Judah. Against whom is the first "woe" of his message directed? How was his message received? What was his reply to those who mocked him? Give the points made in the Application.

In Lesson X., Hezekiah Reopens the Temple, we learned about another king who was a reformer? What did he do? Why? Give briefly the history of the temple. What did the sacrifices symbolize?

With Lesson XI., Captivity of the Ten Tribes, our study of Jewish history closes for this year. How long had the northern kingdom now existed? What was the cause of its downfall? Had God warned the nation? Does sin always bring ruin to nations?

FOR INTERMEDIATE SCHOLARS.

Lesson I.—Elisha Succeeds Elijah. 2 Kings 2. 12-22.—What did Elisha say when he saw Elijah taken away? What miracle was wrought as he returned? How was he received at

find Elijah? What miracle was performed at Jericho? What is the petition in the Golden Text?

Lesson II.—The Widow's Oil Increased. 2 Kings 4, 1-7.—What troubles had come to the widow and her family? What did Elisha tell her to do? What was to be done with the empty vessels? How much oil was obtained? What was done with it? How is the Golden Text illustrated?

Lesson III.—Elisha and the Shunammite. 2 Kings 4, 25-37.—Who was the woman, and what did Elisha know of her? What had just happened in her home? What did Elisha order to be done? How was the child brought to life at last? Who is the Giver of all life? (Golden Text.)

Lesson IV.—Elisha and Naaman. 2 Kings 5, 1-14.—Who was Naaman? What suggestion was made to cure his disease? To whom was Naaman sent? How did he come to find Elisha? What instructions were given him? How was he at last induced to obey? Who is the Great Physician? (Golden Text.)

Lesson V.—Elisha at Dothan. 2 Kings 6. 8-23.—What service did Elisha render to the king of Israel? What was done to capture Elisha? What means of defense did he have? What was done with the Syrian army? What treatment did they receive? How was the Golden Text shown to be true?

Lesson VI.—Joash, the Boy King. 2 Kings 11. 1-16.—What did Athaliah do to make herself queen? How was one saved from the massacre? What arrangements were afterward made to make him king? How was the plan carried out? What became of Athaliah?

Lesson VII.—Joash Repairs the Temple. 2 Kings 12. 4-15.—Why was the temple out of repair? How was the money for repairs collected at first? What changes were made in the plan? What spirit was manifested by those who did the work?

Lesson VIII.—Isaiah's Message to Judah. Isa. 1, 1-9, 16-20.—Who was Isaiah, and when did he prophesy? What accusations did God bring against Judah? What chastisements had been given? What requirements are made? What promises and warnings are given? What message from God is in the Golden Text?

Lesson IX.—World's Temperance Sunday. Isa. 28, 1-13.—To what people were the words addressed? What special sins were they practicing? What destruction was threatened? What classes of people were given to drunkenness? What answer was made to the exhortations of the prophet? What is the safe rule and practice in respect to intoxicating beverages?

Lesson X.—Hezekiah Reopens the Temple. 2 Chron. 29, 18-31.—What neglect of the temple made renovation necessary? What was done to prepare it for service? What offerings were first made? What were the musical features of the service? What offerings closed the exercises. What trustworthy promise is in the Golden Text?

Lesson XI.—Captivity of the Ten Tribes. 2 Kings 17, 6-18.—How was Samaria captured? What was done with the people? What causes are given for the destruction of the nation? What warnings had been received? What abominable forms of heathenism were practiced by the Israelites? What eternal truth is given in the Golden Text?

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The Present Conflict Keeps Up the Ghastly Record.

Other arguments, of course, are in place. War is waste, irrationality, colossal folly. In the present state of men's moral development these arguments are even more effective than the one of which we are speaking. They are possibly, therefore, more practical, and should be used for all they are worth in the "war against war." But the final argu-

this line, are finished. This work has been going on quietly and without the slightest interruption of traffic. No thoroughfares have been torn up and business dislocated, as in New York during the building of the subways.

ONE HUNDRED MILES.

The tubes in course of construction by the company of which Charles T. Verkeer is chairman and Edgar Speyer, of Speyer Bros., is the financier, will aggregate nearly 30 miles, and will form the greatest work of public utility ever planned and carried out for the metropolis. To this new mileage will be linked the District Railway, with its joint ownership and running powers over the Metropolitan and the growing system of electric tramways which extend in various directions westward, and which enter London at its two great modern gateways at Shepherd's Bush and Hammersmith. The total length of line under control of the Underground Electric will be over 100 miles, while the capital cost will amount to sixteen million sterling. The new accommodation thus afforded will not be far short of four hundred millions of passengers per annum for the railways and two hundred millions for the tramways, when the system, as planned and authorized is finished.

MANY NEW STATIONS.

London will, moreover, be furnished with 52 new stations. Thirty of the new stations will be in the most congested districts. The most important features are, of course, the three north and south lines, which have been greatly needed. . . The fares, it is understood, will be uniform at 2d, and the time saved in getting from one part of London to another and from London out into the country will amount to the saving of millions of pounds sterling to the public. . . The whole of this large system of tubes and undergrounds will be operated and propelled by a power house which has been erected on the banks of the Thames at Chelsea, and which is the largest works of the kind in the Kingdom. From this station go forth 64 cables, each with 11,000 volts of electricity, to Earl's Court, where a sub-station distributes the power, so that it may be taken here and there over the entire system, and used in quantity as required. From the controlling board of the power house the operation of trains in the further sections is managed as easily as a telephone switchboard. The arrangement of the power house is likewise automatic.

PIGEONS IN WAR.

The pigeon post is largely used by both the naval and military forces of Japan. A movable loft is attached to the headquarters. Scouts are furnished with a knapsack capable of holding two birds; when they wish to communicate with headquarters they write out the message and place it in a tube, which is attached to the bird's leg. The pigeon is then liberated and flies to the movable loft, where its message is read. These birds fly at a velocity of over a mile a minute.

KEEN BUSINESS MAN.

"Now look here, doctor," said a keen business man, whose little boy had got measles, "this is the first case in the locality, isn't it?"

"Yes," replied the doctor.

"The very first?"

"Certainly."

"Then I shall expect a commission from you if any other children get it from my boy."

Aunt Jane—"Dear me, Peter, how dreadfully pale you look! Whatever has happened?" Peter—"Why aunt, fact is, I've been present at an execution." Aunt Jane—"Oh, don't. How dreadful! Whose?" Peter—"My own. That confounded landlord put it in."

windows shut tight and confine themselves in stuffy and unventilated rooms, there will doubtless be a great deal of pneumonia.

The poison of pneumonia is given off in the moisture of the breath, and especially in the matter coughed up from the bronchial tubes; consequently great care should be taken to destroy such matter before it has a chance to dry and be spread about with the dust. Paper handkerchiefs, which can be burned at once, should be used, or special receptacles for sputum, such as are advised in the case of the consumptive.

As the chief danger lies in the concentration of the poison, special care should be taken to ventilate the sickroom.

For this purpose nothing is better than an open fire, the heat of which draws the microbe-laden atmosphere up the chimney, and at the same time purifies it.

Many cases of pneumonia are caught in churches, theatres, cars and other places where crowds collect and the ventilation is not of the best; and it is a wise precaution for all who are not in good physical condition or are temporarily depressed in body or mind to keep away from such places of assembly.

There is another element in the production of pneumonia besides the germ, as is made evident by the fact that all persons at sometime or another, and some persons nearly all the time, harbor the microbe of pneumonia in their bodies. This element is the natural resistance of the individual. The tissues of a healthy man do not furnish a fertile soil for the growth and multiplication of the pneumonia microbe. It is only when there is an invasion by a host of germs, which by sheer numbers overcome the resisting power of the attacked, or when the system is depressed and normal resistance weakened, that pneumonia develops. To keep the body in a condition to resist invasion, plenty of pure air, pure water, temperance in eating and drinking, a cheerful mind, exercises for the lungs and muscles, and all those aids to health so frequently spoken of in these articles are essential. They are the surest means to prevent pneumonia.—Youth's Companion.

"HEALTH RESORT" AT HOME.

There are several reasons why invalids improve at a "health resort." If homes were more comfortable and less hurly-burly they might prove quite as effective as the resort. Rest, baths and water are the three watchwords of "health resorts." There can be no rest where there is fretting and rushing. Turn fretting and rushing out of the homes. The bath can belong to any one. Water for bathing purposes is cheap. Until it is tried no one can imagine how refreshing a bath proves to the weary and how much more quietly one sleeps after a bath. Few people drink water. In the first place it must be taken slowly, but liberally, all through the day. It must be cool, but not too cold. Men, women and children would be happier and healthier if they rested more, bathed oftener, and drank more good water.

Do not try to sweep an invalid's room, but wring a clean cloth out in cold water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added, and carefully wipe the carpet, matting or floor, turning and rinsing the cloth and changing the water as it gets dirty.

WORSE THAN THE WEATHER.

She—"Oh, Mr. Boreham, how do you do? I was talking to Mrs. Neddore just now, and I couldn't help thinking of you."

He—"And was she discussing me?"

She—"Not exactly. She was commenting on the weather, and just asked me if I could imagine anything more tiresome and disagreeable."

BOERS DISCONTENTED.

Promises not Kept—Self-government Only Remedy.

"The British Government may intend to carry out its promises to the Dutch in South Africa," said General Kritzinger, "but it may be that all of them will be dead before those promises are fulfilled."

The General and the Rev. P. S. Van Heerden were present at a meeting of the New Reform Club in London, under the presidency of Mr. F. Mackarness, and their object was to speak of the grievances of the Dutch in the Orange River Colony, especially with regard to the teaching of the Dutch language in the schools.

General Kritzinger acknowledged that nothing could be done until a Liberal Government came into power. As for the present position, said the general, it was difficult to realize that the people of England were living under the same flag as those in South Africa.

The Rev. P. S. Van Heerden made an appeal on behalf of the 800 or 900 orphans of the people in the Orange River Colony who lost their lives during the late war. Many of these children were with people who were in dire poverty, and who had some difficulty in keeping their own children. Mr. Van Heerden then went on to speak of the defects of the education system in the Colony.

Mr. Molteno, M. S. A. (Cape Colony), said that there would be no remedy for the present state of things in South Africa until the people had been granted complete self-government. And when that complete self-government had been granted there would be no more loyal and contented portion of the British Empire.

FIFTY DOLLARS A MINUTE

CARNEGIE, THE MAN OF MANY MILLIONS.

The Steel Magnate Finds the Task of Spending Them Impossible.

Each year it is becoming more and more evident that, despite his most strenuous exertions to the contrary, Andrew Carnegie will, to use his own now famous expression, ultimately die disgraced. The cause of this is found in the fact, that, though he distributes his fortune as no one has ever distributed a fortune before, his banking account increases so rapidly that it is practically impossible, at least by his present donations, to even get abreast of his income. During the last ten years Carnegie has given in a manner which has astonished the world, and yet he has succeeded in parting with less than half his income for that period of time, while the principal remains still untouched.

It has been proved that the exact amount of the millionaire's donations up to the end of May reached the colossal sum of \$90,969,200, distributed through the different countries as follows:

United States	... \$68,517,450
Scotland	... 17,763,750
Holland	... 1,750,000
England and Wales	... 1,354,500
Dominion of Canada	... 1,016,500
Ireland	... 315,000
Cuba	... 252,000

\$90,969,200

TASK IS IMPOSSIBLE.

This, of course, is an enormous sum, yet the amount is less than four years of the steel magnat's income. Do all he can, Mr. Carnegie acknowledges that he has found it impossible, so far, to make his donations overtake the millions which are added yearly to his fortune, and unless he can hit on some quicker method of getting rid of his dollars it is very evident that what he has so sternly denounced will happen—he will die a rich man.

Mr. Carnegie's donations during

THIEVES KEEP INVENTORS

BRAINS ARE SUBSIDISED BY ROGUES.

Clever Mechanics Are Employed to Devise Unique Tools.

Every gang of thieves has its own inventor—a man more brainy than his companions, whose task it is to be ever devising new instruments or plans for the perpetration of crime. He is, after all, the most fortunate member of the party, for he never accompanies his colleagues on their expeditions, and therefore is seldom made to suffer for their wrongdoings.

One notorious gang, recently broken up by a very skilfully planned ruse on the part of the Scotland Yard authorities, kept one of the cleverest mechanics in London in their employ, and for years he was the real originator of their long series of exceptionally clever robberies.

A SIX-LOCK KEY.

At heart this man scorned the work, but through a youthful indiscretion he had fallen into the power of the leader of the gang, and thereafter he was compelled to serve them, or risk exposure. He devised an immense number of unique instruments many of which are now in the possession of the police. Among these were a device for opening window-catches, an ingenious key—really six keys in one—which would open an ordinary lock, of whatever size, and an apparatus for wall-climbing.

An inventor who has already served two terms of hard labor has for several years devoted his attention to the invention of burglary implements. He has a small shop off Commercial Road, London, and the place is largely patronised by the "Bill Sikes" fraternity.

Quite recently it was shown that he had manufactured an almost perfect coining plant for the use of a band of coiners. He, it was alleged, was the designer of a banknote printing-machine which produced such notes as no forgers had ever done before. They were absolutely true in every detail, and he was offered \$25,000 for the machine. Specimen notes deceived the most experienced bankers in the country to whom they were shown. Unluckily for him, he decided to use the machine for their advantage.

A FORGER'S LOST SECRET.

He took three other men into his confidence, and they were to take the machine and circulate the notes. Within the next fortnight all three were caught, and the printing-machine was seized. Further work was stopped, for the inventor, although he escaped from being implicated in the case, lost the secret of his own invention.

The shoplifter's inventor is a man well known in "shadowed" London. He was trained as a locksmith at one of the largest firms of safe manufacturers, and rapidly proved his skill. Then, to release himself from certain domestic troubles, he appropriated a large sum of money which he had received for his firm, and was sent to prison. When he came out he gradually drifted into the company of notorious criminals, and, wanting other employment, soon began to use his knowledge in their interest. From that day he has been the "shoplifter's friend." He has invented a patent handbag, which, although looking harmless enough in the hands of its pretty owner, has a connection with her dress, along which all kinds of articles can be passed to the spacious pocket inside.

Another invention of his played a prominent part at the trial of two shoplifters at Clerkenwell recently. It was a dress-suit case—or, rather, appeared to be—but the case did not open in the top, as is customary. There was a wooden slide in the end, a neat arrangement, that could not be detected on the closest scrutiny. Through this went the boot.

A BIG ARMY IN WANT

UNITED STATES HAS 10,000,000 PAUPERS.

Husband of an Heiress Writes Book Scoring Existing Conditions.

Robert Hunter, who became prominent in charity work in Chicago and recently married the daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes of New York, an heiress to millions, has written a book scoring American millionaires and denouncing the economic conditions of the United States. The book is entitled "Poverty," and in it Mr. Hunter asserts that 10,000,000 persons in that country are in want. He calls 4,000,000 paupers and the remainder wage-earners. The pauper depends on public or private charity for his sustenance. The others work, some of them night and day, and yet are unable to obtain those necessities which will permit them to maintain a state of physical efficiency.

GREAT ARMY IN POVERTY.

That 10,000,000 of the people of the United States are in poverty, either as paupers or as laborers pinched by the iron vise of necessity, Mr. Hunter calls to witness an array of statistics.

"The number of evictions in a community," he continues, "is a fairly good measure of the minimum distress. In the year 1903, 50,463 families in the borough of Manhattan were evicted from their homes. That is about 14 per cent of the total number of families in the borough.

"As another indication, the number of pauper burials should be cited. Everyone familiar with the poor knows how desperately they struggle to give a decent burial to their dead. Even the poorest people have friends, politicians or others, who save them, if possible, from this last disgrace. And yet one out of every ten persons who die in New York City is buried in a potter's field. I should say that the number of pauper funerals does not represent half the actual distress of the community."

Mr. Hunter quoted reports from official sources to the effect that in 1897 and 1899 18 per cent. of the inhabitants of New York State were in distress. He declares this figure represents only the poor who finally are helped by charity, and adds that he would not be surprised in the number of those in distress in the metropolis and in other large industrial American centres rarely fell below 25 per cent. of the people.

Mr. Hunter finds in the fact that 2,000,000 wage-earners in the United States are out of employment from four to six months of the year additional data for his estimate.

He thinks that an annual income of \$460 a year is the average amount on which a family of father, mother, and three children can live and keep above the "poverty" line.

"It is hardly to be doubted," the social agent continues, "that the mass of unskilled laborers in the North receive less than \$460 a year, and that the same class in the South receive less than \$300."

Mr. Hunter declares that the conditions of want are increased by the arrival every year of 500,000 male immigrants, who seek work in the very district where employment is most scarce. He declares that 1,700,000 little children are forced to become wage-earners in this country when they should be in school, and that about 5,000,000 women find it necessary to work, of whom 2,000,000 are employed in factories and mills.

"Probably no less than 1,000,000 workers are killed and injured each year while doing their work," he says, "and about 10,000,000 persons now living, if the present ratio is kept up, will die of that preventable disease, tuberculosis."

"There must be thousands, very

YOUNG

FOLKS

PEACHES AND PATCHES.

It was Dorothy's birthday, and she was seven years old for the first time in her life.

She had had beautiful presents. Mamma had given her a silver thimble with D on it, and papa had given her a lovely drawing-slate. Aunt Edith had sent her a book, and grandma a dear little box of hand-kerchiefs.

But the biggest gift of all had come by express from Aunt Jennie.

And it was nothing more or less than a pink gingham dress with a pocket in it! In all her seven years Dorothy had never had a pocket before, and she begged to be allowed to wear the new dress to school, that all the girls might see the wonderful pocket.

"But you can take a holiday if you like," said her mother, "and stay at home from school because it is your birthday."

"No, mamma," said Dorothy, "I want to go to school speshly to-day; and I want to carry my patches in my pocket. And, oh, can't I have a piece of the sky?"

"Yes," said her mother, smiling, "as it is your birthday, you may have a piece of the sky."

You see, Dorothy's little school was kept by two dear, old-fashioned ladies, who taught sewing as well as other lessons. And the beginners in the sewing class always made patch-work.

And Dorothy was a beginner. Every day she took four neatly cut pieces of silk, and came home with them all sewed together in a lovely block for her quilt.

Her mother cut the pieces for her from different colored silks, and, of course, some were prettier than others. But loveliest of all was a yard of light blue satin which Aunt Jennie had sent for this very purpose. It was such a fair, clear blue, that Dorothy called it her "sky," and was always glad to sew a block cut from it.

So on her birthday she happily folded the carefully cut pieces of sky in a bit of white tissue-paper, and deposited the parcel in her convenient new pocket. Her new thimble also went in, and one of grandma's new handkerchiefs.

Then the happy little maiden kissed her mother and ran off to school, which was only three blocks away. As she went out of the gate she met the grocer's man coming in.

"It's my birthday!" she said, for she was well acquainted with him.

"Arrah, is it?" he said. "Thin I'll be after givin' ye a token. Here's two peaches for ye. They're not big, but they're ripe an' sweet, an' they'll do ye no harm."

Dorothy thanked the good-natured man, and putting the peaches in her new pocket, complacently thought how many nice friends she seemed to have.

Stopping to talk to the grocer nearly made her late for school, but by hurrying a little she reached there just in time to march up-stairs in the line.

Then came singing and other opening exercises, and at half past nine the sewing class was called.

"It's my birthday!" she said, for to Miss Katherine, "and I have a lovely blue-sky block to sew."

"That's nice," said the teacher, "Let me see it."

Dorothy dived down into her pocket but quickly pulled back her hand in dismay. You see, the peaches were very ripe, and as Dorothy was not in the habit of sitting very still, but often wriggled about, and occasionally bumped against a desk or a chair or the little girl next to her, the

acknowledges that he has found it impossible, so far, to make his donations overtake the millions which are added yearly to his fortune, and unless he can hit on some quicker method of getting rid of his dollars it is very evident that what he has so sternly denounced will happen—he will die a rich man.

Mr. Carnegie's donations during the last twelve months have been in excess of those of any single year since the time when he first began the work of getting rid of his fortune; but though he should keep this up to the end of his life he cannot possibly hope to materially lessen the amount of the principal. To Scotland and Pittsburg alone during the last twelve months Carnegie has given close upon \$20,000,000, and it is, perhaps, only natural that the bulk of his fortune should go to the land of his birth and the city where all his money was made.

It has been estimated that Carnegie's wealth grows at the rate of a dollar for every tick of the clock, and an interesting table has lately been prepared showing his income derived from his holdings in steel and other industries. This remarkable schedule works out as follows:

Carnegie's own valuation
of his interest in the
Carnegie Steel Co. ... \$146,250,000
Other investments ... 20,000,000

Total ... \$166,250,000

His income, estimated by
Frick, on profits of Steel
Company for 1900 ... \$24,500,000
Income from other invest-
ments ... 1,500,000

Total income ... \$26,000,000

For the benefit of the statistical lover it might be mentioned that this income works out to something like 92,166,665 a month, \$500,000 a week, or \$71,430 a day. It will, therefore, be seen that for every hour day and night, Carnegie can count upon having placed to his credit \$3,000, or, reduced down still further, \$50 each minute.

The possession of so much wealth might have turned a staider brain than even Mr. Carnegie's, but the only thing that worries the millionaire is the difficulty he experiences in getting rid of it.

TROOPS TO LEAVE EGYPT.

Britain Acting in Conformity With
Pledge.

It has been decided by the British Government that the army of occupation shall be practically withdrawn from Egypt. The native army will be left in possession, and a new police force will be created.

The command of the British force in Egypt, now held by Major-General J. B. Slade will be abolished, and a minor officer will act as military commandant over a British garrison at Cairo. For a year this garrison will consist of a field battery, a mountain battery, and two battalions. There will be a further reduction subsequently.

The new police force, which is to be called the Egyptian Military Mounted Police, will consist for the present of about 100 men, half of whom sailed in the Dunera from Southampton on Friday. The force will be under the command of Captain C. Burroughs, of the Dublin District staff.

The withdrawal of British troops is approved by Lord Cromer, Lord Kitchener, and the finance authorities.

Egypt pays £87,000 a year for the loan of British troops, a sum which will now be greatly reduced. It will be remembered that Great Britain gave a pledge to withdraw the troops as soon as the country could take care of itself.

The Egyptian army, which is in an efficient state, will remain as it is at present constituted, with British officers in command, and under the orders of a British Sirdar. Nine years ago the army was 12,000 strong. Today, it numbers over 18,000 men.

Another invention of his played a prominent part at the trial of two shoplifters at Clerkenwell recently. It was a dress-suit case—or, rather, it appeared to be—but the case did not open in the top, as is customary. There was a wooden slide in the end, a neat arrangement, that could not be detected on the closest scrutiny. Through this went the booty, while the confederates stood guard on either side. So cleverly made was the kit that when the police-inspectors examined it they were at a loss at first to discover how to open it.

A rapid folder was one of his least useful devices. With this instrument a silk or linen article could be lifted from the shop-counter, folded, and transferred to the person of the thief.

THE SHOPLIFTER'S SOLE.

Among the innumerable interesting curios treasured by the police authorities is a complete set of the inventions of one of the cleverest criminals' mechanics of recent times. Some of these have proved of really effective use, while not a few are cranky and impossible ideas; as, for instance, a contrivance for securing the money in cash-register tills. This was an extremely complicated affair, with octopus-like arms, and a centre perforator, which was designed to pierce the till-lock. He claimed for this amazing machine that it would open any cash-register manufactured, without giving any alarm, and extract the cash. It was patented piecemeal, but obviously, was an utterly useless idea, and simply provided another strange curio for the police.

A "shoplifter's boot" was also among the inventions of this clever brain, and in this he was more successful, since it has often been used by well-known criminals. The soles of this boot are hollow, and are made of rubber. At the heel a tiny slot opens into the sole, disclosing a neat set of tools safely stored. The whole does not weigh heavier than an ordinary workman's boot.

Burglar's lamps are the speciality of one thieves' inventor, and in these he has practically a monopoly. He has produced lanterns of every kind, from a pickpockets' travelling-lamp to a complicated lamp with complete apparatus. One novelty is the implement lamp. It is produced very similarly to a policeman's lantern, but the base and sides are hollow. Here are carried the tools necessary to the shoplifter's work, and it can be so cleverly closed that no one would suspect that a set of robber's implements is within, or that the lantern is any other than the harmless light of the policeman. A lantern to hold coins in the base was another ingenious invention, and a brilliant miniature acetylene-lantern could be in an instant converted into an innocent-looking nickel cigarette-case.

LIKED THE ADMIRAL.

Leader of Baltic Fleet Once a Favorite in London.

Thirty years ago, say the Paris gossips, Admiral Rojestvensky was Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy in London. By his manly graces, and especially his waltzing, he turned the heads of all the marriageable girls of the English aristocracy. Whenever he led the cotillion his hostess was simply transported with joy. At an evening party not so long ago, a noble dame, who had been a lady-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, was heard to murmur the admiral's name, which she pronounced with perfect and even melodious ease.

"Ah!" said she with a sigh, "I wanted to marry him!" And then, adds the sympathetic chronicler, "she fanned herself with an agitation which revealed the sincere emotion excited by this memory of her youth." Perhaps the sincere emotion with which she now pronounces his name is of a different character.

sary to work, of whom 2,000,000 are employed in factories and mills.

"Probably no less than 1,000,000 workers are killed and injured each year while doing their work," he says, "and about 10,000,000 persons now living, if the present ratio is kept up, will die of that preventable disease, tuberculosis.

"There must be thousands, very likely 60,000 or 70,000 children in New York City alone, who often arrive at school hungry and unfitted to do well the work required."

"Shorter hours and higher wages," he suggests as a remedy for some of these conditions. Steadier employment, improved sanitary conditions in workshops, and protection in dangerous trades are reforms which in time will decrease materially the amount of pauperism."

PENSION SYSTEM IS URGED.

Mr. Hunter would make industry itself pay the necessary legitimate cost of maintaining and producing efficient laborers.

One of the great causes of poverty, aside from insufficient wages, in the opinion of Mr. Hunter, is the lack of adequate provision for those who are injured in the work which they undertake, or for the families of those who are killed while engaged in dangerous occupations.

He is an advocate of the German insurance system, which establishes a fund partly paid by the workingmen themselves and partly by the employers, for the care of those who have been incapacitated by accidents. In the case of death by accident, the employer is compelled to pay an adequate amount out of his own pocket to care for the family of the workman killed while in his service.

"It is hardly humane," writes Mr. Hunter, "for us to call a man a pauper who has grown old by a life of vigorous and honest toil. It is brutal to call that man a pauper who has lost his labor power in the form of limbs, eyes, or health while producing the wealth of the world, and who must of necessity, after sustaining the loss, ask relief and respite until death.

"This system of insurance is a palliative for much of the most distressing misery resulting from this social problem. It encourages thrift. It involves no revolution in society, and yet it is a beginning in justice. It does away in part, at least, with the abominable system and hypocrisy of making paupers on the one hand and of giving for their relief with the other."

AN EXCITING OCCUPATION.

A Yorkshire nobleman insisted on his head gardener taking on as an apprentice a young lad in whom his lordship was interested.

The lad was very lazy, and the gardener was not at all pleased at having such a youth thrust upon him.

Some time after, his lordship, walling in the garden, came upon his gardener and said: "Well, John, how is my young friend getting on with you?"

"Oh, he's doing fine," replied the gardener, with a sarcastic grin. "He's working away there at the very job that suits him."

"I'm glad to know that!" said his lordship. "What may that be?"

"Chasing snails off the walks," was the cutting reply.

HARD ON THE M. P.

M. P.—"Did you tell that reporter I had nothing to say?"

Servant—"Yes, sir."

M. P.—"I suppose he was very much disappointed."

Servant—"I hardly know, sir. He said he was aware of the fact that you never said anything, but was under the impression that you never missed an opportunity to talk."

"That's nice," said the teacher. "Let me see it."

Dorothy dived down into her pocket but quickly pulled back her hand in dismay. You see, the peaches were very ripe, and as Dorothy was not in the habit of sitting very still, but often wriggled about, and occasionally bumped against a desk or a chair or the little girl next to her, those peaches had just smashed themselves into a jelly, and you can imagine what the sky-blue satin bits looked like!

Dorothy tried not to cry, but she was naturally a tidy little girl, and the stained, sticky blocks and peach-filled pocket just seemed as if they were going to spoil her whole birthday.

But Miss Katherine said kindly, "Oh, what a sad accident! But never mind, deary, you can be excused from sewing to-day."

"I don't mind so much about the block," said Dorothy, still bravely fighting back her tears, "but my new pocket is so-so horrid!"

Then what do you think Miss Katherine did? She just took her scissors and ripped out that little pocket, and took it away into another room. And she threw away the soft peaches, and washed and ironed the pocket and the handkerchief, and rescued the little silver thimble, and then she sewed the pocket in Dorothy's frock again, and the sun shone once more. But Dorothy learned a lesson never to put peaches and patches in the same pocket.

TOMMY'S LESSON.

I thought, when a boy was old enough to have a slate and book and go to school he was big enough to take care of himself and go the way that he wanted to; so I did not go straight down the road, as my mother told me, but I climbed the fence to go across the field. By and by something said, "Bow-wow-wow!" and there was a big dog running right at me. Didn't I run? That dog almost caught me before I got to the fence, and I tumbled over, and scratched my arm, and broke my slate, and tore my clothes; so I had to go home to mamma.

She said: "Ah, Tommy, boy, people never get too old to go in the right way instead of the wrong one. The straight path is the safe path. Remember that."

And that is all the lesson I learned in my first day at school, 'cause I didn't go.

THE BEST CONUNDRUMS.

Why is the letter A the best remedy for a deaf woman? Because it makes her hear.

Why is bread like the sun? Because when it rises it is light.

Which was the largest island before Australia was discovered? Australia.

What trade should be recommended to a short person? Grocer (grow sir).

When is money wet? When it is due (dew) in the morning and missed (mist) in the evening.

What reptile is always welcome in a schoolroom? A good adder.

When does a man belong to the vegetable kingdom? When long experience has made him sage.

THE PRINTER'S GENTLEMAN.

The question always comes up: What is a gentleman? Some say is a man with a silk hat, and others a man with a smooth tongue. But men connected with the newspaper trade have a canon of their own.

"Mr. Printer," said a patron one day, "how is it you never call on me to pay for your paper?"

"Oh," said the man of types, "we never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed," the patron replied; "how do you manage to get along when they don't pay?"

"Why," said Mr. Printer, "after a certain time we conclude he is not a gentleman, and we ask him."

PORT ARTHUR ARSENAL ON FIRE

The Japanese Are Now Bombarding the Town.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Despatches received on Monday from the Japanese army besieging Port Arthur report that the interior of the fortress was bombarded with heavy guns on Sunday. The battleship Poltava, the transport Amur, and the wireless telegraph station at the foot of Golden Hill were seriously damaged and the arsenal was set on fire.

The commander of the Japan naval land battery, reporting on Monday, says:

"Four Russian battleships, two cruisers, one gunboat, and one torpedo store-ship lying in Port Arthur harbor are completely disabled. There is no further necessity for bombarding the Russian naval force."

"Are now engaged shelling the Town of Port Arthur, which is being heavily damaged."

STOESSEL MUST YIELD.

A despatch from London says: The belief prevails in military circles here that Gen. Stoessel, in command at Port Arthur, will soon be compelled to surrender; his position being no longer regarded as tenable. The Japs having mounted heavy guns on 203-Metre Hill, Stoessel and his troops will not be able to reach Liaotishan, as all approaches thereto are swept by the Japanese artillery.

With the Baltic fleet still many thousands of miles away, the situation of the garrison would seem hopeless.

No doubt is felt that the Japs will offer generous terms to Gen. Stoessel should he see fit to make overtures for surrender.

SOUTHWARD MOVE.

A despatch from Gen. Oku's Headquarters, via Fusan, says: The Russians along the front of Gen. Oku's army are continuing an artillery and rifle fire day and night. The Japanese are not replying. A Russian move southward is not anticipated immediately. The Russian plan for a winter campaign has not developed.

The Japanese preparations for the winter are practically completed.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

A despatch from Tokio says: It is officially reported that last Thursday night the Japanese outposts at Shaotunshau repulsed a Russian attack. At 3 a.m. a force of uncertain dimensions approached an outpost

near the Sha River and the railway, but were immediately driven back. At 5 a.m. they renewed the attack on the outpost north-east of the Sha River bridge. The Russian force gradually grew in strength, a battalion enveloping the outpost from the north-east and west simultaneously. There was a heavy rifle fire against Liuntun, but the Russians retired at dawn, leaving a large number of dead. The Japanese lost twenty slightly wounded. In the Hanchang district a detachment of Japanese encountered thirty or forty Russian cavalry towards Sungshukau, who were repulsed with fifteen casualties. The Japanese detachment reached Shantung in the afternoon.

JAPS LOSE SHIP.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Japanese cruiser Suiyen struck a

ready named as being sunk or damaged, the gunboats Giljak and Fus-neck have also been sunk. The torpedo boats alone are intact.

It is reported that the Russian counter-attacks on 203-Metre Hill ceased on Dec. 5, and that the attackers have withdrawn towards Yangkau. The Russians have also slackened their opposition to the Japanese sapping of the eastern forts. The defenders are dwindling in number, and are suffering from exhaustion.

AWFUL SCENES.

A despatch from headquarters of the Third Japanese Army before Port Arthur, via Fusan, says: The correspondent of the Associated Press has visited 203-Metre Hill, the scene of the awful six-days' fight, which ended with its capture by the Japanese.

The advance works and the crest of the hill were torn away, the slopes of the hill were covered with debris and the trenches were smashed and filled with soil.

In a single section of the trenches one hundred yards long over two hundred Russian dead and wounded were seen. They had been horribly mangled with dynamite grenades.

TO ESCAPE SERVICE.

A despatch from London says: Eight hundred Russians, most of whom allege they fled from their homes in order to escape military service in Manchuria, left London on Thursday for Liverpool, on their way to America. These refugees are arriving at the rate of 150 daily.

INDEPENDENT FORCES.

A despatch from Tokio says: As to frequent appearance of Russian troops in the direction of Hsienchang, on the right of the Japanese position on the Sha, it is believed here that they are independent detachments despatched from Fushun, which is 30 miles east of Mukden. There are no Russians in any force south-east of Mukden. Late-ly 25,000 were sent from the district south-east of Mukden to join the fighting line on the Russian right. The Asahi reports that the Russians heavily bombarded the railway on the lower Sha River throughout Friday afternoon. A large number of Russian wounded were sent north from Mukden on Thursday.

A LIGHT WEIGHT.

The London Times' insurance correspondent says:—The progress of the Russian Baltic fleet may be slow, but it should be fast enough to enable the vessels to reach far eastern waters as soon as the coal steamers, which have not yet left this country, can get to Japan by the Cape route. War risks on steamers with coal for Japan are being underwritten at lower rates than a month or two ago. The indifference of underwriters to the Baltic fleet as a fighting or commerce-destroying force is very striking.

JAP TROOPS INSPIRED.

The London Times' correspondent at Tokio says:—According to an official telegram, issued on Thursday afternoon, the Japanese troops at Port Arthur are greatly inspired by the signal successes of the last few days in capturing positions and in



PLAN SHOWING FORTS CAPTURED BY JAPANESE AT

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices In Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Dec. 13.—Wheat—Ontario Sellers are now asking \$1, with 99c bid, for red and white; spring is quoted 99c to 94c; goose, 87c. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.04; No. 2 northern, 99c; No. 3 northern 93c; Georgian Bay ports; 8c more grinding in transit.

Flour—90 per cent. patents, \$4.20 to \$4.35, buyers' sacks, east and west, 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.35 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5.20 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.30 for bakers'.

Milkfeed—\$14.50 to \$15 for bran in bulk; \$17.50 to \$18 for shorts, east and west; Manitoba, \$21 for shorts, \$10 for bran, exports.

Barley—Dull; 45c for No. 2, 43c for No. 3 extra, and 41c for No. 3 malting outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—75c to 76c for No. 2.

Corn—New Canadian on cob, 45c; new American yellow easier and more plentiful, 53c to 54c new American mixed not so plentiful, 53c on track, Toronto. Old American, No. 2 yellow, 66c; No. 3 at 65c, and No. 3 mixed at 63c, on track Toronto.

Oats—33c for No. 1 white, east low freights; No. 2, 32c low freights, and 32c north and west.

Rolled Oats—\$4.10 for cars of bags and \$4.35 for barrels on track Toronto, 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c for broken lots outside.

Peas—67c to 68c for No. 2 west and east.

Buckwheat—Easier; 54c to 55c, east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market is fairly steady and prices unchanged.

Creamery, prints 21c to 22c

loads of, \$3.70 to \$4.10; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$3.70; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.12; common to rough, \$1.25 to \$2.

The following was the range of prices prevailing in stockers and feeders:—Feeders, short-keeps, 1,200 to 1,275 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4; feeders, 1,050 to 1,175 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.60; feeders, 800 to 1,025 lbs., \$3 to \$3.35; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$2.25 to \$2.75; stockers, 400 to 600 lbs., \$1.40 to \$2; bulls, 900 to 1,200 lbs., \$1.75 to \$3.

The prices of sheep and lambs were as follows:—Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$3.85; export bucks, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt; full sheep, \$2 to \$3 each; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.10 per cwt.

Calves sold at 3 to 5c per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Hogs were unchanged at \$4.80 for selects, 160 to 200 lbs. of prime bacon quality, off cars, Toronto; \$4.60 for fats and lights.

LAND OF LIBERTY.

The Pope Speaks Thus of the British Empire.

A despatch from Rome says:—The audience which Prince Arthur of Connaught had of the Pope was most cordial. With Lieut.-Gen. Lord Grenfell, the Duke left the Quirinal, escorted by royal bicyclists, and drove to the British Embassy, where he was met by Monsignor Stonor, Canon of St. John Lateran. Monsignor Stonor then left for the Vatican and the Duke and Lord Grenfell followed him fifteen minutes later. Inside the Vatican everything was prepared with great ceremony. A procession of Papal officials, accompanied by a large guard, escorted the Duke to the door of the Pope's apartment. The Pontiff said he was exceedingly gratified with the Duke's visit, adding that it was a pity his stay in Rome was so short. The Pope expressed great esteem and veneration for King Edward, "who

encountered forty or forty Russian cavalry towards Sungshukau, who were repulsed with fifteen casualties. The Japanese detachment reached Shangtute in the afternoon.

JAPS LOSE SHIP.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Japanese cruiser Saiyen struck a mine and sank Nov. 30th. Fifteen officers and 175 men were rescued. Capt. Tajima and thirty-eight others went down with the ship.

In the official report of the disaster the Navy Department says that the Saiyen, while co-operating with the army in bombarding Port Arthur Nov. 30th, struck a Russian mine and was seen to be enveloped in smoke. The gunboat Akagi, which was also engaged in shelling Port Arthur, immediately ceased firing and went to the rescue of the Saiyen. Finding that the latter was filling rapidly the Akagi anchored near the sinking ship and, co-operating with the other Japanese ships, launches succeeded in rescuing fifteen officers and 175 men, but Capt. Tajima and thirty-eight others went down with the ship.

WILL STARVE THEM OUT.

A despatch from Tokio says:—In disabling the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, precluding the possibility of its being able to reinforce the Russian second Pacific squadron, the Japanese have accomplished the main object of desperate assaults against the fortress which they have been making the past three months. There is now a strong probability that, while continuing the siege, they will avoid losses of the magnitude already attending their efforts, and instead of assaulting, will rely on starving out the garrison until it is finally captured.

NOGI'S SONS KILLED.

A despatch from Tokio says:—In the fighting of Nov. 30th the second son of Gen. Nogi was killed on 203-Metre Hill. Gen. Nogi's eldest son was killed in the Battle of Nanshan and he is now childless.

Imperial army headquarters has published a list of 36 officers killed and 58 wounded. No mention is made of where these casualties occurred, but it was presumably at Port Arthur.

BALTIC FLEET A BLUFF.

A despatch to the London Express from St. Petersburg says that definite instructions have been sent to Admiral Rojestvensky, commander of the Baltic fleet, not to proceed to the Far East. The Czar took the matter into his own hands and issued the order, despite the opposition of the grand dukes. The Baltic fleet will now probably dawdle at various ports until the possibilities of service are so remote that the public will have forgotten its original mission. The despatch adds that the reports concerning the despatch of a third squadron to the Far East are mere speculations.

BATTLESHIPS SUNK.

A despatch sent from Port Arthur to Tokio on Thursday says that the battleship Peresvet's keel is on the bottom, and that her middle funnel is wrecked. The cruiser Pallada is beginning to list to port. The upper deck of the cruiser Bayan was set on fire and is still burning. The battleship Sevastopol is moored alongside a dock in the east harbor, where she is hidden from sight by the hills. The fire to-day was directed to the Pallada, Bayan and Sevastopol. The sinking of the battleship Poltava was due to the explosion of a magazine aboard of her. She was hit only a few times. It is considered that as 203-Metre Hill commands the communications between the city and Liaotung the Japanese will be able to prevent the Russians from making a final stand at the latter place.

A correspondent who is with the Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur, in describing the havoc wrought by the fire of the Japanese guns, says that in addition to the warships al-

JAP TROOPS INSPIRED.

The London Times' correspondent at Tokio says:—According to an official telegram, issued on Thursday afternoon, the Japanese troops at Port Arthur are greatly inspired by the signal successes of the last few days in capturing positions and inflicting damage to the Russian fleet.

A REVOLT PLANNED.

Unrest Prevails in Eighteen Chinese Provinces.

A despatch from Tien-Tsin, China, says:—A journey of a thousand miles through the south of Chih-lung and the north of Honan and Shantung Provinces shows that these sections of North China are in a state of evident anti-dynastic unrest, which will probably culminate in an uprising against the Manchus. This uprising will not be confined to the sections of China mentioned, but will include a majority of 18 provinces. This movement is not ignorant Boxer fanaticism. It is widespread, well organized and well armed. Prominent and wealthy men are members of all the northern societies, controlled by a strong central authority with headquarters in South China. They are in close touch with the Kolachui head of the present rebellion in Kwangsi. The Kolachui was organized by soldiers after the Tai Ping rebellion as a patriotic society. It now leads the anti-dynasty movement and includes many soldiers from South of the Yangtze.

BRITAIN'S TRADE IMPROVED.

Returns Show Increases in Exports and Imports.

A London despatch says:—The November statement of the Board of Trade shows increases of \$9,736,500 in imports and \$55,377,500 in exports.

The increase in imports includes cotton \$2,799,805, and certain manufactured articles, over \$2,500,000. The increase in exports was mainly in cotton fabrics, \$7,525,855.

The imports from Canada were—

	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle	16,796	£284,296
Sheep and lambs	11,370	22,710
Wheat, cwt.	408,200	151,853
Wheat, meal, &c.	157,100	79,370
Peas, cwt.	30,950	12,581
Bacon, cwt.	80,749	182,890
Hams, cwt.	17,103	40,758
Butter, cwt.	21,023	97,617
Cheese, cwt.	22,832	521,725
Eggs, great hds.	46,612	592,578

BIG TELESCOPE MOUNTED.

Work of Adjustment Will be Postponed.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The 15-inch lens telescope at the new Dominion Observatory has been mounted, but has not yet been adjusted, as it is not the intention of the chief astronomer, Dr. King, to make any observations during the winter months. The scientific apparatus is being installed, however, so that the practical work may be begun in the Spring. It is the intention to install a seismograph, but the instrument has not yet been procured. Dr. King will have one of the latest instruments put in as soon as possible.

CHARGED WITH POISONING.

Woman Arrested in Montreal on Request of Irish Police.

A despatch from Montreal says:—On the request of the Irish police, the Montreal police on Sunday arrested in this city Sarah Ann Pearson, 40 years of age, on the charge of having caused the death, by poisoning, of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Alice Pearson, at Mullalish, Armagh County, on June 27. Mrs. Pearson came to Canada in August last, and since has been living here. The woman denies the charge.

Peas—67c to 68c for No. 2 west and east.

Buckwheat—Easier; 54c to 55c, east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market is fairly steady and prices unchanged.

Creamery, prints 21c to 22c
do tubs 19c to 20c

Dairy tubs, good to choice 15c to 16c
do medium 13c to 14c
do inferior grades 10c to 12c

Dairy fl. rolls, good to

choice 16c to 17c
do medium 14c to 15c

Cheese—Steady at 10c to 10c per lb. for large and 10c to 11c for twins in job lots here.

Eggs—22c to 23c for new laid, 20c to 21c for fresh and 20c for limed.

Poultry—Turkeys, 13c to 14c for young and 10c to 11c for old. Ducks and geese, 8c to 9c. Chickens at 5c to 9c, and hens at 5c to 6c.

Potatoes—Ontario stock, 65c to 70c on track and 75c to 80c out of store. Eastern 75c to 80c on tracks, and 90c to 95c out of store.

Dressed Hogs—Steady at \$6.25 to \$6.30 per cwt. for choice selected weights on track here.

Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy is offered at \$7.50 on track. No. 2 and mixed clover are proportionately lower and not in demand at \$6.50 in car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track are quoted unchanged at \$6 to \$6.50 per ton

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Dec. 13.—Grain—Wheat is still out of line as far as export business is concerned. A few sales of car lots of No. 2 white were made at 40c to 40c, and No. 3 at 39c to 39c per bushel ex-store.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.80; strong bakers', \$5.50; winter wheat patents, \$5.70 to \$5.80; straight rollers, \$5.40 to \$5.50, and in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.65.

Feed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$17 to \$17.50; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$15.50 to \$16.50; shorts, \$19 to \$29; moultrie, \$24 to \$28 per ton as to quality.

Meal—The trade in cornmeal is fair at \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bag.

Flour—No. 1, \$9 to \$9.25; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.25; clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.25, and pure clover, \$6.25 to \$6.75 per ton in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel, \$1.35 to \$1.37 in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6c to 7c; kettle rendered, 8c to 9c according to quality; hams, 12c to 18c; bacon, 12c to 18c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7 to \$7.25; heavy fat hogs, \$4.50; mixed lots, \$4.50 to \$5; select, \$5.25 to \$5.40 off cars.

Cheese—Ontario fall white, 10c to 14c; colored, 10c to 10c; Quebec, 9c to 10c.

Butter—Finest grades, 20c to 20c; ordinary finest, 19c to 20c; medium grades, 18c to 19c, and western dairy, 15c to 16c.

Eggs—Select new laid, 23c to 24c, and straight gathered candled, 20c to 21c; No. 2, 15c to 16c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 13.—Trade was brisk in most descriptions of butcher's cattle at the Western Market to-day.

The tone of the trade in butchers' showed an improvement, and buying was more active than a week or so ago. Among the arrivals were a few of the choicer animals, which sold at \$4.25 to \$4.65 per cwt. The bulk of the cattle sold at the old prices through the list. The market also showed an improvement for fair to good cows, and for butchers' and export bulls.

The following were the quotations given for butchers' cattle: Select butchers', \$4.40 to \$4.65; best butchers', \$4.15 to \$4.40; good butchers',

thing was prepared with great ceremony. A procession of Papal officials, accompanied by a large guard, escorted the Duke to the door of the Pope's apartment. The Pontiff said he was exceedingly gratified with the Duke's visit, adding that it was a pity his stay in Rome was so short. The Pope expressed great esteem and veneration for King Edward, "who is not only King of England, but of the whole world, as the sun never sets on his dominions." Continuing, the Pontiff said he knew Great Britain thoroughly enjoyed liberty and well understood its meaning. The missionaries coming to Rome from all parts of the British Empire spoke of the great degree of liberty enjoyed in the colonies. The audience lasted ten minutes.

WILL RUN FULL TIME.

Drop in Price of Raw Material Benefits Cotton Companies.

A despatch from Montreal says:—For the first time in two years the leading cotton companies, such as the Merchants' Cotton Company, the Dominion Cotton Company, and the Montreal Cotton Company, have decided to place their mills on full time, and it is certain that the various plants will be run to their full capacity for many months to come.

This actions is due almost entirely to the big decline in the price of raw cotton. The opinion held by the officials of the leading cotton companies is that there is not likely to be any decline in the finished cottons, as contracts have all been made for the Spring trade.

PROTECTION OF FISHERIES.

New York State Anxious to Cooperate With Ontario.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The action taken by the Ontario Fisheries Department in securing the co-operation of the American States bordering on the lakes for the protection of the fisheries, has borne good fruit. Several of the States have communicated recently with the Ontario authorities in connection with the matter. New York, which was not represented in the conference held some months ago, is now desirous of joining the others in enforcing the law.

FEAR STORK IS LOST.

H. B. Co's. Steamer Now Seventy-Nine Days Out.

A despatch from London says:—Lloyd's take a gloomy view of the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Stork, now seventy-nine days out. Fifty guineas per cent. is being paid to re-insure her. Besides £70,000 worth of furs the vessel carried about twenty of a crew, under Capt. Fordant, and several passengers. The Stork replaced the Lady Head, which was lost last year with £40,000 worth of furs.

YELLOW V. BLACK.

Deadly Fight Between Kaffirs and Chinese.

A despatch from Johannesburg, Transvaal, says: A deadly fight between Chinese and Kaffirs occurred at the Witwaters Rand mine Sunday, during which three Kaffirs and one Chinaman had been killed and eight Kaffirs and 25 Chinese were wounded.

LORD CURZON AT BOMBAY.

Viceroy Accorded an Unusually Cordial Reception.

A despatch from Bombay says:—Viceroy Curzon arrived here on Friday from England and met with an unusually cordial reception. Many of the native rulers travelled to Bombay especially to welcome the Viceroy.



SE AT PORT ARTHUR.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED

Samples of Choice Grain Will Be Sent Free of Charge.

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops recently had at the branch Experimental Farm at Indian Head in the North-west Territories. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn and potatoes. The quantity of oats to be sent this year will be 4 lb., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lb. as heretofore. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:—

Oats.—Banner, Wide-Awake, Improved Ligow, Waverly, Goldfiner, Abundance and Thousand Dollar.

Wheat.—Preston, Red Fife, Percy, Stanley, Huron, Laurel and White Fife.

Barley.—Six-rowed.—Mensury, Odessa, Mansfield, Claude and Royal.

Two-rowed.—Sidney, Invincible, Standwell and Canadian Thrope.

Potatoes.—Carman No. 1, Early White Prize, Canadian Beauty, Uncle Sam, American Wonder, Bovée, Early Andes and Late Puritan.

Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent any time before the 1st of March, after which

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Owing to the depression in the lumber trade, all the mills in British Columbia are closing down.

It is reported in Brantford that the C. P. R. will extend its main line from Woodstock to Brantford.

The price of gas has been reduced from two dollars to one dollar and fifty cents at Owen Sound under civic management.

Mr. J. C. Jardine, commercial agent for Canada in South Africa, finds that the climate does not agree with him, and will return to Canada.

Thomas Beasley, secretary of the Board of Education, Hamilton, for fifty years, was presented by the members of that body with a gold watch and complimentary address.

Two men were killed by a stone hurled from a dynamite blast on Mackenzie & Mann's construction work at Lockport, N.S., a distance of 700 feet, on Saturday.

W. M. Ward, C.P.R. agent at Hargrave Station, Man., has been arrested on the charge of setting fire to the station building, which was destroyed a week ago.

Brantford ratepayers will vote on the following by-laws in January:—The reduction of the number of ward aldermen from three to two; election of aldermen by general vote; amalgamation of local school boards; expenditure of \$60,000 for city drainage, and debenture vote of \$50,000 for water works extension and improvements.

FOREIGN.

The borders of Afghanistan are menaced by Russian troops.

Nine fishermen were drowned off the Massachusetts coast recently.

Grand Duke Sergius and Russian Minister of Justice Muravieff have resigned.

Sir Horace Tozer advised Queensland to adopt Canadian farming methods.

Lord Curzon announced that he returned to India to strengthen India's land defences.

The value of the fortune left by the late Mr. Kruger amounts to no less than £750,000.

Dr. Wolferstan Thomas, Montreal, left Liverpool on an expedition to study yellow fever on the Amazon.

The Turkish officials have recommended seizing Bibles sold by colporteurs at Trebisond, despite the orders to the contrary.

Acting by day as superintendent in the printing department of a Chicago manufacturing company and at night assuming the part of a charitable highwayman, is said to have been the career of Edward B. Clark, now under arrest.

OFFICIALS ARE LAX.

Allow Consumptives to Come Into Canada.

A Toronto despatch says:—The city relief authorities complain that the immigration agents at Canadian ports are lax in discharging their duties in regard to allowing persons afflicted with disease to enter the country. The hospitals are brimming, filled with patients, they assert, who should never have been allowed to set foot upon Canadian soil. A large number of these are consumptives who have had the disease for some time. City Relief Officer Taylor has received a large number of applications from consumptive immigrants of late. Many of these are sent to this country for no other reason than that they have the disease and that the Canadian climate will do them good. Mr. Taylor states that as a result of the large influx of these immigrants the cost of hospital maintenance will be greatly increased this year.

PRIZES FOR CATTLE.

Results of Judges' Work at the Winter Fair at Guelph.

A despatch from Guelph says:—The prize awards in cattle at the Winter Fair are as follows:

Shorthorn steer, 2 years and under 3—A. Young, Glanford, Shorthorn steer, 1 year and under 2—W. R. Elliott and Sons, Guelph; J. Brown and Sons, Galt; J. Fried and Sons, Roseville; H. B. Webster, Fergus; A. Hales, Guelph. Shorthorn steer, under 1 year—T. Talbot and Son, Everton; A. Young, Glanford, two and three; Geo. Amos and Son, Moffat; J. Brown and Sons, Galt; J. Brown and Sons, Galt. Short-horn cow or heifer, 3 years and over—W. M. Fleming, London West; W. B. Watts' Sons, Salem; Geo. Amos and Son, Moffat; J. Brown and Sons, Galt; H. A. Watson, Castileberg. Shorthorn heifer, 2 years and under 3—W. B. Watts' Sons, Salem. Short-horn heifer, under 2 years—W. B. Watts' Sons, Salem, one and two; Geo. Amos and Son, Moffat; E. Brien and Sons, Ridgeport; Leslie and Pearen, Acton. Best Shorthorn steer—W. R. Elliott and Sons, Guelph.

HEREFORD AND ANGUS.

Hereford and Polled Angus cow or heifer, 3 years and over—Samuel Young, Guelph; F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; F. W. Stone Stock Co. Hereford and Polled Angus steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3—F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph; Jas. Bowman, Guelph, two and three. Hereford and Angus steer or heifer, 1 year and under 2—H. McDougal, Guelph; F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; F. W. Stone Stock Co., Jas. Bowman. Hereford and Angus steer or heifer, under 1 year—Jas. Bowman, one and two; Samuel Young, Guelph; F. W. Stone Stock Co. Hereford steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3—F. W. Stone Stock Co. Hereford steer or heifer, 1 year and under 2—F. W. Stone Stock Co. Hereford steer or heifer, under 1 year—F. W. Stone Stock Co. Hereford cow or heifer, 3 years and over—F. W. Stone Stock Co.

Galloway and Devon steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3—D. McCrae, Guelph; W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills. Galloway and Devon steer or heifer, 1 year and under 2—One and two, W. J. Rudd, D. McCrae. Galloway and Devon steer or heifer, under 1 year—D. McCrae, W. J. Rudd, D. McCrae. Galloway and Devon cow or heifer, 3 years and over—W. J. Rudd, two and three, D. McCrae. Galloway and Devon steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3—D. McCrae, Guelph; W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills.

CROSSED BREEDS.

Grades or crosses of any breed, steer, two and under—James Leask, Green Bank; W. Hamilton, Guelph; Alf. Hales, Guelph; J. Price and Son, Roseville; W. S. Schell, Woodstock. Grades or crosses of any breed, steer, one and under two—J. Brown and Sons, Galt; J. Dickson, Eramosa; J. Fried and Son, Roseville. Grades or crosses of any breed, heifer, two or three years—J. Wilson and Sons, Fergus; H. McDougal, Guelph; J. Fried and Sons, James Leask, Green Bank.

Export steers, best three—James Leask, Green Bank; J. Brown and Sons, Galt; G. B. Hood, Guelph; J. Brown, Galt; Alf. Hales, Guelph.

Grades or crosses of any breed steer under one year, J. Elliott, Marden; Peter Stewart, Everton; James Leask, Green Bank; H. McDougal, Guelph; James Leask, Green Bank; Grades or crosses of any breed cow or heifer, three years and over—J. Brown and Sons, Galt; J. Elliott, James Leask. Grades or cross of any breed, heifer, under two years—James Leask, H. W. McKinnon, Coningsby; D. Wright, Ponsonby; H. McDougal, Guelph; H. W. McKinnon. Export steer—James Leask, Green Bank.

GRADE STEER.

Grade steer or heifer, sired by purebred Aberdeen Angus bull—H. McDougal, Guelph; H. W. McKinnon, H. McDougal, Samuel Young.

ON THE FARM.

FEEDING ROOTS TO SHEEP.

In feeding roots to sheep it is important to get the animals gradually used to them by feeding a small allowance at first writes Mr. John Jackson. This may be done by having a small plot of White Globes or Greystones or other late variety in the ground convenient to pasture, where the sheep can run in and out at will, or by pulping and giving a light feed night and morning, gradually increasing the quantity until the full feed is reached.

The late soft sorts are all right for late fall or early winter feeding. For fattening lambs these should be fed in conjunction with a liberal grain ration, the quantity of grain being as great as if they were getting no roots. The advantage of the roots along with the grain is that lambs will gain flesh very much faster than otherwise.

Roots give greater results per bushel by being fed in small quantities, than by feeding sheep all they will eat, especially in the early stage of the feeding. The above mentioned varieties of turnips should be fed in the early part of the season. Later Swedes are perhaps the best roots for sheep, although mangels, carrots or sugar beets will fill the bill admirably, especially as the season advances. Mangels are much improved by keeping.

Too heavy feeding at first is apt to cause scours, but when sheep are accustomed to roots of any kind there is little danger. A profitable feed is perhaps about three pounds per head per day, the quantity depending somewhat on the size and kind of sheep. I have fed Southdown lambs this way in the month of November, making an average gain of 19 pounds per head for the month, they having in addition to grain and roots good clover hay. If the supply of roots is unlimited, lambs after being accustomed to them may be fed all they will eat up clean of pulped roots, twice a day, with safety. This with a moderate feed of grain, with well-cured green cut clover hay, will give the best results. They do fairly well with good straw instead of the hay.

Young sheep for stock purposes may be fed much the same way, regulating the quantity so as to keep them growing without getting too fat.

Regarding breeding ewes, some people have the idea that roots are not good for them. This notion, no doubt, originated in the old country. When there was an abundant crop of turnips their ewes were put on them in the field with nothing else to eat for the whole winter and a poor crop of lambs was the result. Big, soft helpless lambs with inflamed udders were raised and the shepherd knows too well what this means. Ewes should have something besides roots, but can be fed a moderate quantity of any kind of roots with the very best results. About two pounds per day along with good hay should keep them in fine form through the winter.

A very important matter with breeding ewes is plenty of fresh air and exercise. A good way to give them these, is to have a good clean grass plot convenient, and when there is not much snow on the ground, scatter a few roots about, or have narrow troughs to place them in, and in eating these whole roots the ewes get both the fresh air and exercise so necessary.

After the lambs are a week old, the ewes may be fed with safety all the roots they will eat, being sure no more is given at a feed than they will eat up clean. This latter applies with the same force to any kind of feed.

ceive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent any time before the 1st of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, with a second sort as an alternative, and should the available stock of both these varieties be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent instead. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes will please bear in mind that the corn is not available for distribution until March or April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed from Ottawa until danger from frost in transit is over.

A DARING ROBBERY.

\$2,500 Worth of Rings Stolen at Winnipeg.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—A daring burglary was committed shortly after 6 o'clock on Friday evening, when the jewelry store of C. Thurstan, Portage Avenue, was entered from the rear and two trays of rings valued at over \$2,500, were taken from the front window, which was brilliantly lighted and in full view of hundreds passing the busy street. Mr. Thurstan locked his premises at 6 p. m., but did not put the valuables in the safe as he intended coming back after supper.

CANADA-MEXICO LINE.

Contract Reported Awarded to Glasgow Firm.

A Mexico City despatch says:—It is reported here that the contract for the British steamship line between British Columbia and Mexico has been awarded to Andrew Weir and Co., of Glasgow, Scotland. The agreement calls for first-class steamers, capable of carrying 4,500 tons of freight each, 50 first-class passengers, and from 300 to 400 steerage passengers. The line will be subsidized and will receive \$50,000 from the Canadian Government and a like amount from the Mexican Government.

TO CUT OUT LIVERPOOL.

Scheme to Divert Canadian Trade to Scottish Port.

A London despatch says:—The Canadian Associated Press has learned that a scheme is on foot to divert Canada's seaboard traffic from Liverpool to Loch Linnhe, on the west coast of Scotland. It is calculated that passengers and mails coming from Halifax, and landing at Fort William, could reach London eighteen hours sooner than by the Liverpool route, the time being saved on the ocean journey.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

Will Be Observed on Dec. 26th and Jan. 2nd.

A Toronto despatch says: At a meeting of the Ontario Cabinet on Thursday afternoon it was decided to issue a proclamation declaring Monday, Dec. 26th, and Monday, Jan. 2nd, public holidays. This was done in view of the fact that Christmas and New Year's Days fall on a Sunday.

Two Port Colborne boys, Norman Gilmore and Harry Ashenden, were drowned while skating on the lake on Saturday.

Officer Taylor has received a large number of applications from consumptive immigrants of late. Many of these are sent to this country for no other reason than that they have the disease and that the Canadian climate will do them good. Mr. Taylor states that as a result of the large influx of these immigrants the cost of hospital maintenance will be greatly increased this year.

CROPS AND LABOR.

How Farmers Suggest Grappling With Question of Help.

A Toronto despatch says:—The Department of Agriculture has issued a statement of the crop acreages and yields for 1904. The acreage under crop in grain, roots, clover, hay, etc., is 8,673,525 as compared with 8,731,405 in 1903, and 8,677,988 in 1902. The area of fall wheat plowed up totalled 189,274 acres or nearly 24 per cent. of the area sown. The area of cleared land devoted to pasture is 3,183,673 acres, an increase of 126,397 over 1903. Rape takes 49,219 acres; hops, 2,252 acres; flax, 6,313 acres; orchard and small gardens, 369,495 acres; and vineyards, 14,357 acres.

The labor feature of the report is unique. In it are printed extracts from the reports of correspondents, and they assign a large number of reasons why labor is scarce. They suggest "turning the immigration agents loose in Germany and Scandinavia; that the men being brought out from England are not worth their board; that farmers should chop the day off both ends and make it shorter; that the servant girls would sooner starve in the city than work in the country; that with things as they are at present the farmer is a semi-slave and his wife a drudge, that farmers had better import Japs and Chinamen in place of white labor; that wages for help are so high that the farmers get the skim milk and the laborers the cream."

NO WARSHIPS FOR COAST

Britain Will Withdraw Fleet From American Waters.

A London despatch says:—The Admiralty will issue in a few days, according to the Times, a statement of its new scheme for the distribution of the vessels of the British navy. The scheme contemplates the retirement of about 40 vessels of little value as warships. It is proposed, according to the correspondent, that a unique compliment shall be paid to the American Government by practically ignoring that country in the distribution of ships. It is probable that only two vessels will be stationed on the whole North American coast, one in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific, with headquarters at Canadian ports. There may not be more than two vessels in West Indian waters. An Admiralty official is quoted as saying:—"While the relations between America and Great Britain remain as they are we do not need any warships over there. It would be a waste of money to keep any there."

FARMERS GROWING RICH

Report Issued by the Agricultural Department.

A Toronto despatch says: According to the Statistical Report of the Agricultural Department the value of Ontario's farm lands, buildings, implements, and live stock was \$1,044,894,332 in 1902, while this year they are valued at \$1,087,000,000, an increase of \$42,106,668.

The comparative figures are as follows:

	1902	1903
Land v'l's	\$604,860,063	\$621,000,000
Buildings	237,289,668	248,000,000
Implement's	62,199,787	64,000,000
Live st'ck	140,544,814	154,000,000

any breed, heifer, under two years—James Leask, H. W. McKinnon, Coningsby; D. Wright, Ponsonby; H. McDougall, Guelph; H. W. McKinnon, H. McDougall, Samuel Young.

GRADE STEER.

Grade steer or heifer, sired by purebred Aberdeen Angus bull—H.

McDougall, Guelph; H. W. McKinnon,

H. McDougall, Samuel Young.

Pure bred or grade Hereford steer or heifer—F. W. Stone Stock Co.

Pair of fat cattle, any age, breed

grade or cross, fed for at least two

months with Worthington's Canadian stock tonics—James Leask, J.

Brown and Sons, J. Fried and Son.

Grade steer, sired by pure-bred

Shorthorn of Wellington, and owned

by exhibitor at least three months

previous to the show—W. Hamilton,

Guelph; J. Wilson and Sons, Fergus.

Grade steer, sired by pure-bred

Shorthorn bull—J. Brown and Sons,

Galt; Jas. Leask, Green Bank, 2 and

3.

Pair export steers—Exhibits must

have been fed for at least three

months previous to date of show

with Anglo-Saxon Stock Food—

James Leask, G. B. Wood, Guelph.

MARKETS FOR BUTTER.

Satisfactory Results in the North-West Territories.

The Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has again this year operated a number of creameries in the North-West Territories so that farmers in districts adapted to dairying might be able to obtain a cash income from their cows until such time as they are able to carry themselves. Considerable attention has recently been devoted to developing new markets for the butter produced, and the results have been quite satisfactory. In spite of the fact that the price of butter in Eastern Canada has been lower this year than last the patrons of the North-West creameries have received an average net price of 20.98 cents a pound for the butter manufactured from cream supplied by them, over a cent a pound more than in 1903, and the highest price ever obtained for the season's output of the Government creameries.

British Columbia has naturally been the chief market for Territorial butter in the past and still continues to take the bulk of the shipments. Freight rates and other expenses are so heavy that a satisfactory trade with Great Britain cannot be carried on at present, but a considerable export trade is being developed with Japan and other Oriental countries. Before the Osaka Exposition there was scarcely any Canadian butter sold to Japan, but in spite of the war, some 34,000 pounds have been shipped to that country from the Government creameries during the first ten months of this year. The total consumption of butter in Japan is not large, but there are indications of a decided increase in demand for the Canadian article at the close of the war.

The Yukon butter trade is also being recovered for Canada. The total amount consumed in that territory annually is over 500,000 pounds, of which nearly 200,000 pounds has this year been contributed by the Government creameries in the North-West Territories. When the country was first opened several shipments of tinned butter sent up by Canadian firms were found to be very inferior in quality, and, consequently, the Canadian article got a bad name and the market was practically monopolized by the United States. Indeed, until 1903 about the only Canadian butter used in the Yukon was that sent to the Mounted Police. Meanwhile, the Dairy Division had been testing various styles of tins and other packages, and found that a first-class article, properly packed, could be shipped there at a profit.

Orders for 90,000 pounds were received last year and the amount has been more than doubled this season, as mentioned above.

or have narrow troughs to place them in, and in eating these whole roots the ewes get both the fresh air and exercise so necessary.

After the lambs are a week old, the ewes may be fed with safety all the roots they will eat, being sure no more is given at a feed than they will eat up clean. This latter applies with the same force to any kind of feed.

SOAKING FEED FOR HORSES.

So far as the health of the animal is concerned possibly soaking and wetting is advantageous. In England it is considered desirable to soak chaffed straw or hay, as the dry material sometimes causes colic. It has also been observed that horses relish soaked grains. Where hay contains a considerable amount of dust, sprinkling with water is advantageous. However, where horses have good teeth and are in a vigorous condition it is doubtful whether this practice pays.

GOLD FOR PNEUMONIA.

Remarkable Discovery By a Paris Physician.

A Paris despatch to The New York Herald says that a sensational communication was made to the Academy of Medicine on Dec. 6 by Dr. Albert Robin, who reported discovery of the fact that certain metals, such as gold and silver, very finely subdivided and employed in infinitesimal doses, exercise a considerable effect on the vital phenomena. Reduction of the metals to the desired state is obtained by their electrical dissolution in water. The metal so treated acquires the property of developing a force similar to that of a ferment. This peculiarity of the phenomenon has led Dr. Robin to use the term "metallic ferments" in reporting his discovery.

His metallic ferments when employed in cases of pneumonia in hypodermic injections produce a defervescence of the malady in six cases out of ten before the seventh day. Thirteen cures were obtained in fourteen cases thus treated. The employment of these metallic ferments does not constitute the complete treatment of pneumonia for complications and the predominance of certain symptoms necessitate accessory therapeutics, but great progress would appear to be made by their use in the treatment of this frequent and serious malady.

AUSTRIA'S ULTIMATUM.

Sultan Must Remove Customs Officials at Scutari.

A despatch from Vienna says:—Unless the Ottoman Government dismisses and punishes by noon Thursday the gendarmerie commander and the Customs officials at Scutari, who recently forcibly detained the Austrian-Hungarian mails, Austria will order a naval squadron that is now lying ready at Pola to carry out a demonstration at some Turkish port. The Austrian Ambassador's prompt complaint against interference with the mails was treated with the customary Turkish procrastination, and Austria becoming weary, instructed the Ambassador to deliver an ultimatum to the above effect. Austria recognized the possibility that such a strong policy would irritate the European Governments, but resolved to run all risks rather than suffer a diminution of her prestige in the Balkans. Probably the Porte will yield but even if it does, the fleet is likely to cruise in the Levant for some time to emphasize Austria's displeasure and to show her readiness to uphold the inviolability of national rights.

John W. Grange has been appointed receiver for the Nease & Levy Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, one of the oldest concerns of the kind in the country.

THE BEST WAY TO GET HAPPY.

One of the best ways to get happy is to try and make other people happy. We have any number of useful articles for Men and Boys' wear, that will make acceptable Christmas Gifts.

Mitts and Gloves of all kinds from 50c. to \$2.75.

Umbrellas from \$1.00 to 5.00.

Cashmere and Fancy Hose, 25c. to 50c.

Underwear in all makes, 50c. to \$2.50.

Fancy Print and White Suits, 75c. to \$1.50.

Winter Caps, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

Silk Mufflers, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

Ladies' Silk Mufflers, \$1.50.

Way's Patent Mufflers, 25c, 50c, and 75c.

Boy's Fancy Woolen Sweaters 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs 25c, 50c, and 75c.

We Invite Your Inspection.

J. L. BOYES.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class.

Also 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers, a choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE.

Pocket Knives,

Scissors, Manicure and Embroidery, Razors. All suitable presents.

BOYLE & SON.

Ebony Mirrors, all sizes, ebony brushes every description, ebony manicure sets. All mounted with stirring initials. This line is more popular than ever this Xmas.

F. W. SMITH & BRO.

Headquarters for Xmas gifts.

Detectives Forrest and Mackie, Toronto, arrested Henry P. A. Porter, New York, on a charge of theft arising out of the sale of stock in the Monarch Insurance company to Dr. Vrooman, Napanee. The amount in dispute is \$25, and Porter after his arrest asserted that he understood that a settlement had been effected.

E. LOYST has opened a new store with a full line of groceries, flour, bran, shirts, ground feed, pressed hay, coal oil, coarse and fine salt, Royal Household and Silver flour. Most everything required, lowest one price to all. Second door east Beaver street.

Asa Martin and Orin Dustin Lockwood, of the Township of Condesa, were granted certificates of naturalization at the court of general sessions of the peace, held in the Court House here this week.

Horse Blankets, curlings, halters, curvy combs and horse brushes cheap. One new cutter left which we will sell at a bargain at **GREY LION HARDWARE**.

1000 feet of the Bellville Ontario



XMAS GIFTS.

There is nothing more appropriate than a pair of Nice Slippers for a Xmas Gift. We have them in all styles.

Men's fancy plush or leather Slippers **75c. to \$2.50.**

Ladies' fancy plush or warm felt Slippers **50c. to \$1.50.**

Girls' and Boys' warm, comfortable Slippers, **30c. to \$1.00.**

Children's warm, comfortable Slippers **20c. to 75c.**

A large range of Leggings, Moccasins, and Warm Winter Boots to choose from.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

New Seeded Raisins
New Valencia Raisins
New Sultana Raisins
New Cleaned Currants
Fresh Orange, Lemon and Citron Peels.

New Spices and Extracts, pure and good.

The best 25c Tea in town. Try us

JOY & PERRY.

Chamois Vests and Chamois to make Vests at **WALLACE'S** Drug Store.

A skating rink is being built upon the river just east of the swing bridge.

It is said a branch of the Crown Bank will be opened at Enterprise shortly.

The Napanee Comedy Co. are billed to appear at the Deseronto opera house Tuesday evening next.

Pie Knives, Perry Spoons, Tea Spoons, Plated Knives, Forks, Spoons, Carvers in Cases, nice goods at **BOYLE & SON**.

When wanting your old cutter or carriage to be made like new take it to H. B. McCabe at Webster & Boyes' old stand.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. Alldruggists

The annual ball at Maribank will be held in Fitzgerald's Hall, on Monday evening, December 29th. A good time is expected.

Earl Grey was formally installed as Governor-General of Canada at Halifax on Saturday.

Asa Martin and Orin Dustin Lockwood, of the Township of Condesa, were granted certificates of naturalization at the court of general sessions of the peace, held in the Court House here this week.

Horse Blankets, curlings, halters, curvy combs and horse brushes cheap. One new cutter left which we will sell at a bargain at **GREY LION HARDWARE**.

1000 feet of the Bellville Ontario

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

Fancy Clocks.

In silver, porcelain, and gold. Suitable gifts for a lady or gentleman.

SMITH'S JEWELLERY STORE.

Cloes's Mills closed for custom grinding until a thaw, or further notice.

J. A. CLOSE.

Up to Dec. 3rd, 3 bottles of Wahoo for one dollar at **WALLACE'S** Drug Store.

A Watch for All.

Just received a large shipment of Xmas watches. The most artistic designs ever produced. Movements specially made for us at Waltham factory.

SMITH'S JEWELLERY STORE.

Death of a Former Napaneean.

The death of Frederick Joseph Wiskin, occurred at Kingston on Monday, December 12th. He was aged forty years and four months. For a number of years the deceased was engaged in the grocery business in Napanee, occupying the store now occupied by Mr. Vanluer, in the west end of the town. A goodly number of friends will be sorry to hear of his death. A wife and small family are left.

Lamps, imported especially for Xmas; no one can show you the assortment or give you as low price. Come and see them. We sell Burners, Wicks, Chimneys everything for oil lamps. Try us,

BOYLE & SON

Extraordinary Business.

We learn that the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal is this season having an immense increase in the number of new subscribers over all previous years. The premium picture, "The Princess At Work", is no doubt accountable for a share of the increase, but the immense value of the Family Herald itself as a great family and farm paper is every year becoming more generally known and is adding thousands of new readers annually. We notice the Publishers are calling on all old subscribers to renew earlier than usual this season to help them out in the Christmas rush. The dollar dailies fail to tempt the Canadian Public when the Family Herald and Weekly Star with such a handsome picture can be had for the same amount.

Hockey skates, hockey sticks and pucks for Christmas gifts sold at

GREY LION HARDWARE

Death of an Aged Lady.

Mrs. Wm. E. Bell, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Morven died on Tuesday. Deceased's maiden name was Mercy Aylesworth, a daughter of the late Bowen Aylesworth, of U. E. Loyalist stock, and the first settlers of this district. Deceased had attained the ripe age of eighty-three years and six months. Her husband pre-deceased her three years ago. A family of nine survive. They are: Mrs. Levi VanS'yc'k, Walibah; Mrs. S. P. Hinck, Carnan; Mrs. J. S. Fralick, Morven; Mrs. J. F. Miller, Fredericksburgh; George E. Bell, Trenton; W. G. Bell, Detroit; S. P. Bell, Switzerville; George Bell, Deseronto, and J. A. Bell, Morven. Deceased resided with her daughter, Mrs. John F. Miller, since the death of her husband. A remarkable fact in the family is that for fifty-three years no death occurred in this family. Deceased was a consistent member of the Methodist church and a loving and devoted mother. The funeral takes place this afternoon to the White church Morven.

Scissors, carving sets, jackknives and carpet sweeper suitable Christmas gifts cheap and good at

GREY LION HARDWARE

English Church Notes.

Services on Christmas Day, Sunday, December 25th, will be as follows. (D.V.) in the parishes of Camden East, Yarker, and Newburgh.

Newburgh, St. John's church, 6 a. m.

Yarker, St. Anthony's church, 8:45 a. m.

Camden East, St. Luke's church, 11 a. m.

Yarker, St. Anthony's church, 3 p. m.

Newburgh, St. John's church, 7 p. m.

All interested in these services will kindly take notice and govern themselves

and fine suit, Royal Lion-Canada and Silver flour. Most everything required, lowest one price to all. Second door east Beaver office.

Xmas

Bon Bons
Cakes
Novelties

A fancy box of our Webb Chocolates will make your best girl happy.

Our Christmas and Wedding Cakes are the highest quality at lowest prices.

Oysters and Hot Drinks served in the best styles, at

GARRAT'S.

Before Deciding

on your Xmas presents be sure and inspect F. Chinneck's stock of

Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Fine China and Jewellery.

We pride ourselves on our good quality and judicious buying.

Always pleased to show our goods.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Regina Precision Watches.

F. Chinneck,
The Store of quality.

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES

IN

OVERCOATS

AND

PEA COATS

for two weeks beginning

SATURDAY, NOV. 5

At Lazier's

Lonsdale Woolen Mills.

Grange Block,

Smith's Old Jewellery Stand.

certificates of naturalization at the court of general sessions of the peace, held in the Court House here this week.

Horace Blankens, surges, halters, comb and horse brushes cheap. One new cutter left which we will sell at a bargain at GRAY LION HARDWARE.

Mr. Carmen of the, Belleville, Ontario was committed for trial by Magistrate Wool in the libel case of Porter vs. Carmen. Mr. Carmen signed a bond of \$1.00, and will appear for trial at the Spring Assizes.

Stationery

a fine Christmas assortment.

There was a \$400,000 fire in Rochester Sunday.

The United States duty is to be remitted on Canadian wheat for mixed flour.

George Metherall, traveller for a Montreal house, was found dead at Lindsay, with his throat cut. He had been missing for a couple of days.

Two men were killed by a stone hurled from a dynamite blast on Mackenzie & MacLean's construction work at Lockport, N.B., a distance of 700 feet.

Perfumes

in dainty packages.

A. S. Kimmery will sell Five Rose Flour \$2.80 per 100, Nonpareil Flour \$2.50 per 100. Cream of the west \$2.60; Bran \$16.75 per ton, \$5 per 100; 50 lbs sack flour \$40c, Wyo flour \$1.30 per bbl; Buckwheat Flour, \$2.25 per 100; Fresh Corn meal \$1.50 per 100; 10 lbs. Rolled oats 25c; 10 lbs. sulphur 25c; Soaps \$1.00 per 100; Gluten meal \$1.20 per 100. Clover and Timothy Seed wanted.

Ebony Goods

Hand Mirrors, Brushes, etc.

Francis Smith, Violet, died on Wednesday evening 7 inst., after an illness of three months, of dropsy aged sixty-nine years. Decedent was a life-long resident of Violet, and leaves a widow and family of seven children, Hector of Strathcona, William, on the homestead, and James at Rochester. The daughters are: Mrs. Albert Robertson, Miss Nellie Smith, Mrs. Francis Snider and Mrs. Wm. Thurston, all of Ernestown. Mr. Smith was a faithful member of the Methodist church, and a kind husband to his wife and neighbor.

Lowney's Chocolate Bon Bons

in Handsome Christmas packages.

A very pretty bonnie wedding was celebrated at the residence of J. Hagle, one mile east of Oleson, on Nov. 30th, when his only daughter, Miss Lulu Pearl, was married to Mr. H. Jamieson, Kingston. The large number of guests present testified to the high e-teen in which the contracting parties are held. The piano, under the skillful touch of Mrs. A. M. Parrot, announced the appointed hour, and to the strains of the wedding march the bridal party took their places beneath an arch formed of evergreens, trimmed with flowers and a horseshoe made of white carnations. The bride entering on the arm of her father, was attended by Miss Keisha Parrott, and the groom by his brother, W. Jamieson. The ceremony was performed by Rev. McCaul. The bridal party presented a charming appearance. The dress of the bride was of cream cashmere, trimmed with cream chiffon and lace, and she carried a bouquet of bridal roses. The bridesmaid was similarly dressed and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. After the ceremony the party adjourned to the dining-room, which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion with flowers and evergreens. A feast fit for a king was provided and most heartily enjoyed by all.

After toast and speech making, the guests repaired to the drawing room, where they were entertained by music and song until an early hour, when they took their departure, wishing the happy couple many years of joy and happiness. The presents received were numerous and costly. Whig

—at—

THE MEDICAL HALL,

Fred L. Hooper.

the Sunday School of the Eastern Methodist church promises to be a rare treat for all who attend. The choruses by the school are exceptionally good; the production of the Primary alone being well worth the price of admission, but the most interesting part of the programme, no doubt, will be the shepherdess drill and oriental exercises given by the members of the Intermediate department. In addition to these there will be a number of readings and a short address by the pastor. Thursday evening Dec. 22nd is the date fixed. Make no other engagement.

in the parishes of Camden East, Yarker, and Newburgh.

Newburgh, St. John's church, 6 a. m. Yarker, St. Anthony's church, 8.45 a. m. Camden East, St. Luke's church, 11 a. m. Yarker, St. Anthony's church, 3 p. m. Newburgh, St. John's church, 7 p. m.

All interested in these services will kindly take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, of Camden East, begs to tender his thanks to the following members of the congregation for bags of oats: John Robinson, two bags, Richard Quinn, two bags, William Hanna, one bag, Michael Love, two bags, James McDonald, one bag, Fred Clancy, one bag, Nicholas Hinck, one bag, and Stephen Amey one bag. And Mr. Radcliffe also thanks Messrs. Richard Quinn, James Sewell and Michael Love for kindly collecting the oats. More oats have been promised and will no doubt come in, in due course. Last year sixty bushels were brought in.

What nicer present for Xmas than a lovely gold watch and chain in case. Our great values will surprise you.

F. CHINNECK'S.

The store of quality.

Skips Elected

The Napaneen Curling Club held a meeting in the Public Library Thursday evening and elected the skips after which the different rinks were arranged. The following is the selection:

T. Symington, skip J. Robinson, skip.

A. Alexander W. Templeton

E. Pollard J. F. Chalmers

J. Watson Mr. Bouchies

C. I. Maybee, skip R. A. Leonard, skip

J. L. Madill W. A. Rose

W. Maybee J. Taylor

S. G. Hawley G. E. Cieall

F. Henwood

J. Ham, skip G. Bustio, skip

T. Crostbery W. Grange

F. J. Vanalstine E. Francisco

C. M. Warner G. Geo. Gibbard

M. Graham Chas. Cleall

W. Smith, skip J. L. Boyes, skip

R. Reid W. F. Hall

W. Milsay U. M. Wilson

J. H. Johnson Rev. Emsley

M. O. Fraser M. Harvey

W. A. Bellhouse, skip.

J. C. Hardy

W. Paxton

F. Boyes

Chas. McLeod.

The ice is now in first-class shape and some of the curlers had a friendly game on Wednesday afternoon. The arrangements for lighting the rink has been left in the hands of the Ice Committee with power to act, and in all probability electric lights will be used, the current being secured from the Rock Drill Foundry, as was the case last winter.

Buy your boy or girl a lovely watch with one of our celebrated Regina movements fitted in it.

F. CHINNECK'S JEWELRY STORE.

Sole agents.

The Presbyterian Sunday school entertainment will be held in the church on Monday evening Dec 19th

Samuel Russell, M P P for East Hastings, has been appointed registrar for Hastings. A few years ago he was editor of the Deseronto Tribune, and secretary-treasurer of the Deseronto News Company.

Billy "Boyd" a well known sprinter is in jail at London. Hugh Douglas of London, claims to have been fleeced out of \$10,000 on a fake foot race, and Boyd and another man named Stevenson are charged with doing the fleecing. The crime is said to have been committed while the Olympic games were on at St. Louis Fair. Billy Boyd is well known in this town by the older inhabitants, he having resided here a number of years ago.

Famous I. Rodgers silverware, the best goods on the market from our own personal test.

F. CHINNECK'S.

The store of quality.

FOR SALE.

Close's Mills for sale at a

bargain, on account of ill

health.

J. A. CLOSE.

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LININGS
AND
TRIMMINGS,

The Life of
A SUIT.

We use nothing but
THE BEST.

JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor,
Napanee.

Next J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

Cut Glass.

One solid case of the finest American, 11 hand cut glass, Hundreds of pieces, specially selected for Xmas gifts.

F. W. SMITH & BRO.

This is Genuine.

From now until Christmas eve every article of Fancy goods, Prize books, Christmas cards, Calendars, Toys, Toy Books, Dolls in fact, everything in that line, will be offered at HENRY'S BOOKSTORE AT COST PRICE. Examine the goods, and prices before you purchase.

Regular meeting of Union Lodge No 9 F and A M this (Friday) evening at 7:30 sharp

A lovely ring makes a most acceptable Xmas gift for a young lady.

CHINNECK'S. The store of quality.

The firemen had a run Thursday evening about 8 o'clock. The alarm was sounded for a burning chimney in the orange block.

HIS APOSTOLIC MAJESTY.

Title of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary.

The title of "apostolic majesty" is borne by the emperor of Austria as King of Hungary.

Hungary was ruled by dukes from its conquest by the Magyars to the year 1000, the regal title being assumed first by Valt, whose elevation had been intrusted by his father, Gergo, who had married a Christian princess, to Adalbert, bishop of Prague. On succeeding his father Valt embraced and established Christianity, applied for and received from Pope Sylvester II, the title of "apostle king" was crowned as Stephen I, and afterward known as St. Stephen.

The title was renewed by Clement XIII in 1758 and, though abolished in 1848, was reassumed as "apostolic majesty" in 1851 and restricted in 1863 to the Austrian emperor in his character as king of Hungary. The privilege of being preceded by a cross bearer was granted with the original title.—London Standard.

Don't forget to drop in and have a look round in F. Chinneck's Jewelry store before you buy Xmas presents. The finest quality and reasonable prices are our motto.

F. CHINNECK'S JEWELRY STORE.

New and Modern.

The demand for business education is constantly widening the field for the establishment of special schools for training our young Canadian people to successfully

MADILL BROS.

**Christmas Novelties for
Christmas Shoppers.**

here await your inspection. Christmas shopping days are short, and you can't afford to delay. Commence at once and select your Christmas Presents. Our stock is complete, and a visit to our store will help you to solve the present problem. Take note of the following, and see our Store and Windows for display:

Linen Handkerchiefs,
Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Lawn Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Lace Handkerchiefs,
Initial Handkerchiefs,
Initial Silk Handkerchiefs,
Lace Collars,
Chiffon Collars,
Silk Stock Collars,
Buster Brown Collars,
Fancy Combs,
Furs,

Fancy Tray Cloths,
Kid Gloves,
Table Napkins,
Teneriffe Doilies,
Fancy Silk Waists,
Men's Moco Gloves,
Gauntlets,
Dolls of all Kinds,
Children's Tea Sets,
Table Covers,
Fancy Towels,
New Table Linens,

Fancy Pillow Tops and Cords,
Fancy Hose,
Silk Belts,
Table Cloths, Plaques,
Silk Shawls,
Fascinators,
Pillow Shams,
Tie Pins,
New Waistings,
New Silks,
New Shirt Waist Sets,
New Rugs,
New Carpets.

SATURDAY MORNING

IN THE READY-TO-WEAR SECTION.

Ladies' and Children's Coats, (Canadian Manufacture) good assortment of sizes left, so will clear at a 25 per cent. discount. Space won't permit us to go into details, so note these four items. \$5.00 for \$3.75, \$8.00 for \$6.00, \$12.00 for \$9.00, \$15.00 for \$11.25, and others reduced accordingly.

FURS AS PRESENTS.

Ruffs, Stoles, Caperines, Muffs, Astrachan Coats, Bokaren Coats, Persian Lamb Coats, and Baltic Seal Coats: and specials in Men's Coon Coats, all acceptable for presents.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS IN THE LINEN SECTION.

Teneriffe Doilies, at from 8c. to \$1.25 each. Drawn Work Tray Cloths, 5 o'clock Cloths, Sideboard Scarfs, Pillow Shams, and Carving Cloths, a good assortment of prices. Linen Damask Towels, fringed and drawn work at from 50c. to \$1.75 each. Table Cloths and Napkins in sets of 1 cloth and 1 dozen napkins, at from \$4.00 to \$12.00 a set. (Our Linen Stock is first grade not second's.) Satin finish Marseilles Spreads and Honey Comb Spreads at from \$1.00 to 6.00 each.

SATURDAY SPECIALS. TAPESTRY CARPETS FOR PRESENTS.

500 yards Rich Tapestry Carpet, 15 designs to choose from. Regular 60c., 65c., and 75c a yard. Saturday..... 45c. a yard.
50 dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs (EMBROIDERED,) nice fine quality. Saturday Morning..... 8 1-2c. each.
Another select lot of Neck Ribbons, (Satin) and fancy. Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock..... 12 1-2c. yard.

mottos
F. CHINNECK, S JEWELRY STORE.
New and Modern.

The demand for business education is constantly widening the field for the establishment of special schools for training our young Canadian people to successfully cope with the marvellous commercial developments which we are now enjoying. The latest addition to such schools or colleges is the Frontenac Business College which is located in Kingston and will be in readiness to receive pupils on January 3rd next. This college will be under the principalship of Mr. T. N. Stockdale, who has already established a reputation for himself as an excellent teacher in connection with the High School Commercial work of our province. He will have associated with him in the management of this new College Dr. W. H. Shaw of Toronto, whose name is perhaps better known than any other throughout the Dominion in connection with Business College work and more especially as Principal of the famous Central Business College of Toronto. The new enterprise will be conducted in affiliation with the Toronto college and this connection is in itself a guarantee that not only will the equipment be new, modern, and complete but that the work will be thorough and up-to-date in every particular. The opening of this college will be much appreciated by the citizens of Eastern Ontario generally and we have no doubt a number will avail themselves of the opportunity to attend this modern school. A postal addressed to the Principal will bring full particulars by return mail.

The first thought
in Sickness
whether trifling
or serious, is the

DOCTOR

"The Second
Thought should
be"

WALLACE'S
DRUG STORE.

Rings,
Rings.

Buy the RING this
XMAS.

You know it is the gift most
appreciated.

We import our immense
stock of DIAMONDS and have
had them specially set up for

Xmas Trade.

Also every other precious
stone set in the latest style.
You will be impressed if you
inspect our stock.

F.W. SMITH & BRO.

50 dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs (EMBROIDERED,) nice fine quality. 8 1-2c. each.
Saturday Morning 8 1-2c. each.
Another select lot of Neck Ribbons, (Satin) and fancy. Saturday
Morning, at 10 o'clock 12 1-2c. yard.

Two Specials for Thursday Morning,

December 22nd, at 9 o'clock.

20 dozen Teneriffe Doilies 6 1-2c. each.
30 pairs Dressed Kid Gloves in brown, fawn, tan and grey. Regular
\$1.00, 1.25 and 1.35. Thursday Morning, at 9 a. m. 68c. a pair.

NOVELTY COUNTER FOR NICK NECKS.

Ladies' Collars, large assortment, at from 25c to \$2.50 each. Kid Gloves all shades, at from 75c. to \$1.50 a pair. Men's Moco Gloves, at from 75c. to \$2.50 a pair. Belt Buckles, Belts, Dolls, Thimbles, Cushion Tops and Cords, Glove Boxes, Handkerchiefs too numerous to mention.

ASK FOR ONE OF OUR LITHOGRAPHIC CALENDARS.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

Sleigh Bells, Cutter Bells, team bells, Axes, Saws, Dog Collars, Mitts. We have Extra valises, BOYLE & SON.

The Xmas display at Wallace's Drug Store includes the World's best makes of Perfumes, Lowney's Chocolates and Bon Bons, Hair Brushes, the latest thing in a Safety Razor, Shaving Cups, Shaving Brushes, Hand Mirrors, Military Brushes, Clothes Brushes, and a fine line of Stationery from the Eaton Hurlbut people and Gage of Toronto at prices to suit all. T. B. WALLACE.

A parcel of gorgeous Royal Vienna ware just in.

F. CHINNECK'S JEWELRY STORE.

The death occurred at his late residence 6800 Lowe Avenue, Chicago, of George Thompson who was brought up in Wilton. He had many warm friends both in that village and in Lyn. The deceased leaves a widow and two daughters Mrs. G. V. Weart, and Miss Mae Thompson. He was a brother of the late James Thompson of Wilton.

The only prize medal for Condimental Spices or Stock Foods for Horses, Cattle and Poultry has been awarded to Myers Royal Spice Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y. and Ont., at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21st, 1904. Additional to the above, the Myers Royal Spice Co. hold gold, silver and bronze medals and diplomas in Europe and America, all of which are first prizes and during the lifetime of the Myers Spice, which is nearly half a century first.

Xmas is Near.

and we are to be found in the Old Stand with a full stock in all departments such as never before, and will be offered cheaper than ever, we have many things to cheer in every line and so numerous that our space won't permit us to enumerate. For the next (2) weeks we will sell 10 bars Judd Soap and one pkg. of Naphtha Washing Powder for 25c.

THE COXALL CO.

CASTORIA.

Bear the
Signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher*



Canada for
the Canadians

at the New Shoe Store

The Victoria Shoe

Warranted for Ladies.

THE ALBERT SHOE,

Warranted for Men.

Grace and Comfort for all.

T. F. RUTTAN,
J. C. HAWLEY, Manager.

PROP.

The Bed.

The bed is a bundle of paradoxes. We go to it with reluctance, yet we quit it with regret. We make up our minds every night to leave it early, but we make up our bodies every morning to keep it late.—Colton.

DIVIDING THE TIPS.

The Method That Is Followed In Some London Restaurants.

Tipping has been reduced to a very fine system in some English hotels and restaurants. "I was sitting at meat with the manager of one of the well known London restaurants," says a writer. "I am short sighted and unobservant," I said, "and as I never know one waiter from another I'm always uneasy lest I've tipped the wrong one."

"The manager laughed. 'Fritz, bring the book,' he said. The book was opened upon the table and disclosed columns and rows of figures op-

posite the names of waiters. Between them the manager and Fritz explained the system.

"Every penny given in tips was cast into a common fund in charge of a waiter elected by his fellows. At the end of the week the sum was distributed. Three classes were arranged by the manager, according to efficiency, and the shares were in corresponding proportions, so that the junior who hovers with the sauce is by no means equally rewarded with the expert who can advise in the matter of wine.

"Waiters keep a jealous eye on their fellows, and the man suspected of pocketing tip finds his position untenable. The system is good for the public, since it diminishes the unpleasing personality of a charitable action. It is good, too, for the waiters, since that record of the weekly gratuities showed that the best waiters made about \$2,000 a year in tips."